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IZVESTIYA HITS SALT-II OPPONENTS' OBJECTIONS TO AGREEMENT

LD071329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Clumsy Maneuvers"]

[Text] New York--A debate is developing on an increasingly broad scale in the United States over the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the preparation of which is now at its concluding stage. Rightwing forces, with the active support of the military-industrial complex and Zionist circles have sharply stepped up their campaign against the SALT-II agreement. They are striving with all their might to create in the country a broad opposition to the agreement, to influence senators and thus prevent its ratification.

Basically two objections against the SALT-II agreement are being put forward by its opponents. One of them is formulated in a statement by the most aggressive organization of opponents of the agreement--the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength"--that is, that the agreement "will enshrine a provision whereby the United States will lag behind militarily for a number of years to come...." Therefore, the statement points out, the Senate's ratification of the agreement would be "extremely dangerous and stupid."

The Soviet-U.S. SALT-II talks have been going on for several years and the principle of equal security [ravnaya bezopastnost] of the sides was a basic principle. Incidentally, the conclusion of the agreement was held up for several years because the United States attempted to secure unilateral advantages at the talks. The principle of equal security has now been recognized and is being made the basis of the SALT-II agreement.

Even Pentagon leaders who cannot be suspected of lacking the desire (in particular, Defense Secretary Brown spoke about this recently) to gain new weapons, especially strategic ones, agree with this solution of the problem. Upon what, in that case, are based the assertions by the opponents of SALT-II about the allegedly inevitable "military weakness" of the United States in the future?" Upon patent distortions and obvious ignorance," declared former Air Force Undersecretary Townsend Hoopes and former CIA Deputy Director Herbert Scoville at a recent press conference.

The second objection by the opponents of the agreement is that the United States will not allegedly have the opportunity to verify the Soviet Union's implementation of the SALT-II terms. In this connection broad generalizations are frequently made to the effect that the Soviet Union cannot be trusted at all.

Talking of the fact that the Soviet Union might, and even is trying, to violate the terms of the agreement is nothing new. There was similar talk during SALT-I. After the first agreements on the limitation of strategic arms had nevertheless been concluded, certain circles in the United States repeatedly hinted that the Soviet Union was violating them. Spokesmen of the administration officially refuted this allegation more than a year ago.

Now, on the threshold of the new agreement that has been under elaboration for a long time and which has required serious efforts by both sides, the very same provocative question is once again being raised. The SALT-II opponents refer to the fact that the United States has lost two secret bases in Iran.

NEWSWEEK published not so long ago a paragraph about the fact that in 1960 special cameras were fitted at the instructions of Allen Dulles, then CIA director, to an aircraft on board which the President was to fly. [paragraph continues]

Espionage equipment worth a total of $1 million was hidden in the lower part of the fuselage in such a way as to enable the co-pilot to take photographs while he was purportedly monitoring the cabin pressure control instruments or checking the course against the magnetic compass. All this was done without the President's knowledge. At approximately the same time a U-2 spy plane was downed over Soviet territory. Aircraft of a similar type are now once again flying along the borders of the Soviet Union.

The U.S. intelligence stations in Iran, the loss of which is so distressing to the rightwingers, served the same purposes. At a press conference in the Pentagon, correspondents were recently told that, in connection with the loss of the stations, the specialists are worried about many problems and not just with the question of monitoring agreements. It has come out that every possible kind of information used to be gathered at those stations concerning the general testing of Soviet missiles which means that the most conventional kind of espionage was indulged in. Presently the Pentagon and the CIA are examining various alternatives for deploying new espionage stations close to the Soviet Union's borders. Several members of the Congress proposed that stations be deployed in China. This proposal was greeted with understanding by Deng Xiaoping. In exchange for the U.S. espionage apparatus installed on PRC territory, he declared, China would share in the information gathered. Official U.S. Government circles dissociated themselves from this provocative idea.

The statements to the effect that "we cannot trust the Russians" which are presently ringing out in the United States have the objective of drowning the responsible explanations by spokesmen of the Washington administration that the U.S. side does have the means for monitoring the implementation of the SALT-II agreement. The SALT-II agreement affects the vital interests of both countries and this naturally presupposes definite measures for verifying compliance with its terms. Incidentally, as the press here reports, the draft agreement contains a provision about the fact that it will be monitored by both sides. The SALT-II agreement presupposes mutual trust and the creation of an atmosphere of good will which would promote the improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States. And it is these important steps directed at strengthening peace that the opponents of the SALT-II agreement are seeking to hamper.

CARTER EXPRESSES HOPE SALT WILL BE SIGNED SOON

LD071804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter spoke at a meeting with the editors and newsmen of the Los Angeles TIMES. Regarding a new Soviet-American SALT-II agreement he expressed the hope that this agreement will be signed in the very near future. Carter called the prepared document the most detailed document so far when compared with any previous document on nuclear arms. Bearing in mind those who oppose the concluding of an agreement and its ratification by the Senate, the President warned that failure to sign the agreement would almost inevitably mean the disintegration of the whole structure of friendly relations with the Soviet Union and would lead to the beginning of a new major arms race.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON POLITICAL CONCESSIONS FROM USSR

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Soviet Media Continue Comment, Reportage Regarding SALT" and subtitled "Political Concessions From USSR Unrealistic" published in the 4 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, AA 2:

Page AA 3, last paragraph, last line should read ... completely unrealistic ... correcting typographical error.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN BUDAPEST MID-MAY

LD071716 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--In keeping with the agreement reached, a session of the committee of foreign ministers of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty will be held in Budapest in mid-May.

WARSAW PACT STATES LEAD WAY IN PROMOTING DETENTE

LD072354 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Viktor Viktorov commentary]

[Text] Agreement has been reached for a session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states to be convened in Budapest in the middle of May. We note that this committee was formed in November 1976. The decision on forming this committee was adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, the highest organ of the Warsaw Pact Organization, held in Bucharest. The last session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers was held in Sofia last April. The participants confirmed their unswerving resolve to continue to make efforts aimed at deepening and expanding the relaxation of international tension and at turning this into an irreversible and all-embracing process.

The decisions adopted at that time are in line with the stable, peaceful course of the countries of the socialist community, our commentator Viktor Viktorov writes. The socialist countries, which, in response to the establishment of the aggressive NATO bloc, formed a defensive alliance in 1955, are doing everything possible to free mankind from the danger of a new world war. As is known, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are members of the Warsaw Pact. This organization represents an efficient factor of peace and stability in international relations.

At present, the world is at a complex and important juncture. While there have been considerable positive changes, the forces of militarism and reaction have become active in Europe recently. NATO countries continue to encourage the arms race. The United States alone spends about $350 million daily for military purposes. The Beijing rulers are directly aiding imperialism. China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, an astounding example of cynicism, demonstrated the extent of Beijing's irresponsible attitude toward the fate of peace. Under such conditions, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have not stopped launching constructive initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and deepening the process of relations. Yet further convincing proof of this was the consultative meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact members held in Moscow last December. The declaration adopted at that meeting says: The members of the Warsaw Pact are ready to hold negotiations, whether on a European or world scale, on all aspects of the problem of halting the arms race, including aspects not presently under discussion.

It was stated that there is no type of arms which the socialist countries would not be ready to limit or decrease. It goes without saying that in this respect, the principle of maintaining the security of each country must be strictly observed.

On the threshold of the 1980's, mankind faces an important task--that is, the task of acting in such a way as to make detente triumph at last everywhere in the world. As Leonid Brezhnev said during the recent visit to Moscow by President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing, peace and detente are political twins. If detente is affirmed, peace too will become firmer. The countries of the Warsaw Pact are leading the way toward resolving this task, a task which is immense in its dimensions. They are firmly resolved to do everything possible in the future so that mankind might live in conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

REPORTS OF PACT BUILDUP BASED ON 'BAREFACED LIE'

LD071926 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The citizens of the Federal Republic again have an opportunity to convince themselves that the bourgeois press and radio stations in their country are, if not fully at the disposal of, at least strongly influenced by those circles opposing the detente process in Europe and supporting an escalation of the arms race. Frankly, there can be no other interpretation of the new inflammatory campaign recently launched in the FRG by rather authoritative newspapers and the radio station Deutsche Welle. The nature of this campaign consists of accusing the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, without any proof, of secretly modernizing their missile systems and of increasing their arms and troops in central Europe.

As background music to these completely unfounded accusations, one hears the old record about the mythical Soviet threat and a treacherous plan of the Warsaw Pact to attack the FRG and its NATO partners. And now the conclusions: The FRG is forced to increase even further the tempo of its arms build-up and not to skimp on new, additional sums for the development of the NATO military machine, in short, we are faced with unconcealed speculation on the natural concerns of the West German population about the security of their country.

But this speculation is based on a barefaced lie: No logically thinking person could believe in such treachery by the Soviet Union and its friends in the Warsaw Pact because it is well known that it is these very states that constantly take as their point of departure initiatives in the sphere of troop and arms reduction in central Europe, and its was the Warsaw Pact that proposed to NATO the signing of a nonaggression pact--a proposal, by the way, that NATO has still not answered. One must ask, therefore, isn't this the very reason why some West German newspapers and the radio station Deutsche Welle so cynically violate the truth and trample on it, because basically these organs are mouthpieces for those who enrich themselves through the arms race and who either link tension in Europe with profits or with their career or [words indistinct] together?

Fortunately most people, in both Europe and the FRG itself, recognize this game of the arms industry complex for what it is. They recognize it, and they do not believe the mass media that assist this [word indistinct] business.

BUDAPEST 'REVOLUTION AND DEMOCRACY' CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD041015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent dispatch: "Enriching the Theory of Marxism-Leninism"]

[Text] Budapest, 29 April--An international theoretical conference organized by the MSZMP Central Committee and PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA has been held here. Scientists and representatives of the communist and workers parties of 39 countries of the world participated in a discussion of the topic "revolution and democracy."

The conference participants noted that the development in every possible way of the struggle for democratic transformations and the sociopolitical activation of the people's masses involved in it create the preconditions for implementing the working class' socialist aims.

The scientists who spoke at the conference cogently demonstrated the deeply democratic character of Great October and the victorious socialist revolutions in other countries. These have enabled the working people to embark on real socialist building, have fundamentally changed the correlation of forces in the world arena and have contributed to consolidating democracy's international positions.

The opportunities for revolutionary forces to rely on working people's democratic gains and on the political experience which they have acquired in the struggle against the monopolies and reaction, against national and class oppression and in the movement to consolidate universal peace have now increased considerably in the capitalist world. In analyzing these opportunities attention was drawn to the need to take into account the fact that the implacable opposition between the class interests of labor and capital imposes limits on the utilization of the institutions of bourgeois democracy in the revolutionary struggle.

The comparison of views on this question made it possible to demonstrate the complex dialectical interconnections between the democratic and socialist tasks of the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism. Many conference participants stressed that these interconnections, which form the living substance of the indissoluble unity of the struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism, can be scientifically revealed only on the basis of precise class criteria. It was noted that the attempts to assess democracy according to abstract formal signs without taking into account its specific social content within the framework of a particular social system do not hold water from the scientific viewpoint.

The speeches of a number of representatives of the developing countries' communist parties caused great interest. They declared that the peoples choosing their paths of social development under conditions of newly acquired national independence do not adopt "Western democracy" as a political model for themselves precisely because it is bourgeois.

The conference considered the problems of correlating the general democratic and the class content of the contemporary revolutionary struggle while taking into account the particular features of the international situation and the correlation of forces in the world arena. Great attention was devoted to analyzing the prospects opened up under these conditions for a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism.

The conference issued a call for increased vigilance toward imperialism and reaction, which are prepared to trample on any norms of democracy and international law in order to preserve the exploiter system.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the revolutionary democratic movement has today come up against a new danger from the hegemonist aspirations and great-power, expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership. The Vietnamese representative stated that the recent aggression against Vietnam graphically demonstrated the hostility of China's ruling elite to both democracy and socialism.

Exchange of opinions on the need to strengthen in every possible way democratic movements' international solidarity and cohesion with the international working class and the socialist countries had a significant place in the debate.

As many of its participants declared, the conference confirmed that scientific debates held on a principled basis and in a comradely atmosphere serve the common interests of the international communist movement and contribute to deepening its collective theoretical thinking and to developing and enriching the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary and Andreas Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, participated in the conference.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 May 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and all-union radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello esteemed listerners: We have decided to devote our program today to a problem which one might say permeates the atmosphere of these May Days, which have always gone down in history with the word victory. Today, on the eve of Victory Day, we want to recall what the world was like 34 years ago and what it is like now.

Postwar European Development

[Zagladin] Thirty-four years ago--34 years ago Europe was a continent which had just ended the war with all its attendant consequences. It was a half destroyed, suffering continent--a continent awaiting the future. This was true both for our country, our people who had waited for a peaceful and tranquil future for many long years, and of course it was also true for all the European peoples. The war which ended 34 years ago was Europe's second world war this century, the second world war within a few decades, which is a lot. Naturally peace was the chief hope and chief expectation of the European peoples. It was not possible to fully realize these expectations, which are very great and sincere, because in the years that followed many negative phenomena arose in Europe; the cold war swept across it, and there were crises which put the countries of Europe to different trials. But nevertheless, today, 34 years later, we can say with great satisfaction that life in Europe is perhaps more tranquil in terms of peace, more tranquil in terms of the situation which has formed in the relations between countries and in terms of the cooperation which has been established--to put it more generally, more tranquil in the sense that Europe is the continent where detente began and continues.

Why was this possible? This is, of course, a very vital question--I would say vital and important. I would like to pursue a certain idea on this subject: The idea that the positive changes in the destinies of peoples, and above all the positive changes in the question of war and peace, positive advances in favor of peace on our continent--as indeed, of course, on all others, except that it is just more visible on ours--are very closely linked with profound social changes, profound changes of a democratic nature. These are inseparably connected things. The fact is that if Europe is today more tranquil than other continents, if it is the continent of detente, then this is to an enormous degree and first and foremost because the socialist states emerged on this continent, constituting the nucleus of the socialist community. Our countries were born after the October Revolution--take the German Democratic Republic, which is only 30 years old this year. The other countries are slightly older; there are no socialist countries that are younger on the continent, as yet. But 30 years is very little. However, if you take our community, which has existed for three decades, let's say, counting from the time of the setting up of CEMA, the setting up of the GDR, this community has played an enormously positive role in European development. And not only in the sense that the peoples of the European socialist countries themselves have been able in this period to cover a path equivalent to centuries in other countries and have been able to transform themselves from backward semi-industrial or industrial-agrarian countries into developed, modern industrial countries, which, taken together, produce more than the Common Market countries, more than twice as much, let us say, and which produce almost one and a half times as much industrial output as the United States--no, it goes further than that.

The point is their external influence, their influence on the whole situation on the continent, their positive foreign policy which relies of course on their economic might and, let us not hide the fact, on their military might, their active policy, an example of which can be provided by the activity of our country and the leadership of our party, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--whose personal initiatives are known by all and have been greeted with widespread recognition on the continent and in the whole world--I mean the joint, combined activity of our socialist countries, which found expression for instance in the decisions of the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries in November of last year, this joint activity and diplomacy of ours, the single and chief aim of which was to achieve what all peoples wanted after the war 34 years ago--to achieve a stable peace, to achieve detente--this activity has borne its fruits and has played an enormous part in the assertion of a new political climate on the continent.

But, of course, in talking about this, in no way do we wish to diminish the significance and role of other social forces which have also made a colossal contribution to European development. First and foremost, I think this must be said with all clarity, first and foremost the communist and democratic forces, the communist parties in Europe which have a great footing and command enormous power--I would say that this is the chief nucleus of the world communist movement in terms of numbers and influence. I would like to quote the following figure: Before the war, in 1939, there were 1.7 million communists in the whole of the capitalist world, while today, in 1978, there were twice that many in Europe alone, in Western Europe I mean, without even counting the socialist countries. This is a large amount in itself. A large number of the citizens of these states vote for communists, and it must be said that we have both in Europe and in other parts of the world not a single genuine communist party which is not a party of peace and which does not support detente. The contribution of the communists in Europe to the cause of detente and their support for any measure directed at this aim is something which should not be underestimated.

I should like to stress one point here. Class egoism is absolutely alien to communists, in what sense? They are prepared to back measures aimed at the cause of peace not only when they propose them or when they are put forward by their allies, their class brothers, the countries of socialism. Any person, any government or organization--even the most bourgeois if you like--if it makes an initiative that is really for the benefit of peace, then it can count on the support of the communist parties. This is very important; it shows the openness of the communists' policy, their sincerity and their clearly defined aspiration for peace and social progress.

Berlin Conference

[Shishlin] Vadim Valentinovich, I should just like to recall, by way of confirmation of the thesis which you have put forward, the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, which adopted a wide ranging program of action precisely in favor of a Europe in which peace, cooperation, accord would reign; and, putting forward this program, the communists, as you will remember, addressed themselves both to the socialists and the social democrats and the Christian democrats, to literally all political currents capable of cooperating in the pursuit of peace.

[Zagladin] I quite agree with you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, and, in addition, I wish to say in continuation of your idea that it was precisely in the Berlin conference document that the breadth of the communist movement and the breadth of its approaches found very full and adequate expression.

What has been happening in Europe in the past 3 years, since 1976, since the 1976 Berlin conference, has to a great extent been done along the directions which were foreseen at the time in the concluding document of this great forum, and that is very gratifying because it shows that communists, generally speaking, can correctly foresee both the directions of the development of the situation, and--this is the main thing--take into account the demands of the development of this situation.

Perhaps one should add something else, not related to the communists, to what I have already said. Being communists ourselves, we unquestionably realize to an enormous degree what role has been played in the policies of the European states by realistic-minded, as we used to say and sometimes say now, circles of bourgeois ruling forces, be it in France, the FRG, Italy or in other countries. I would point out that after World War I, after the October Revolution, Lenin once spoke of the inevitability of establishing cooperation between states, as he put it, with a different system, or an opposing property system, and he said that there was the problem of economic necessity here, and the problem of averting new wars. These forecasts of Lenin's have come true, generally speaking, because it was precisely the interests of economic, cultural and every other kind of cooperation and naturally the interests of preserving peace and the consideration of the consequences for Europe of another war that led such figures as General de Gaulle, at one time, and subsequently President Pompidou and now President Giscard d'Estaing, who recently visited the Soviet Union and met Leonid Ilich, as Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG; as many leaders of the Italian Government, including the present president, Pertini, and Prime Minister Andreotti; and many others, to take the path of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

I am convinced inwardly that, for many of these men who have themselves seen war, an enormous role has been played by the realization that another war must not be allowed to happen.

Soviet-French Summit Talks

[Levin] Vadim Valentinovich, I should like to say a word or two in this connection about the recent Soviet-French summit talks--talks which, as it is now becoming clear, have said a new word in the practice of international relations. Just as in the sixties and seventies, the USSR and France were the initiators of the process of detente and with other states actively helped to create detente, so, in the course of this meeting, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing reached agreements which, in the present world situation, advance detente. Of special importance is the signing of the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace. It not only marks out the direction toward a deepening of the policy of international detente but also indicates concrete ways of achieving this aim. In this document, both sides solemnly declare that they will do all in their power to deliver mankind from the threat of war. The USSR and France expressed the conviction that, in the present situation, the policy of detente is the only way to insure peace and establish relations of goodneighborliness, harmony and cooperation among states. Both sides came out in favor of implementing all the provisions of the Final Act of the general European conference. The USSR and France stressed that the policy of acting from positions of strength, the policy of blocs and hegemony, is incompatible with peace and detente. They undertook to make real efforts to help prevent and eliminate hotbeds of tension. And, finally, the USSR and France declared their intention to do all in their power to achieve real progress toward universal and complete disarmament. Thus it can be said that every line of this document testifies to the desire of the USSR and France to open new horizons for bilateral cooperation aimed at securing firm and lasting peace.

[Shishlin] Well, that is of course true, and I think the importance of the visit of the French president to the Soviet Union and of his talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev far transcends the framework of bilateral relations.

[Levin] And actually even goes far beyond the confines of Europe as well.

[Shishlin] Of Europe too, precisely. And, in this case, I see the matter this way: That, in themselves, these results of the talks, just like the other steps in favor of peace that are being undertaken by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and by those circles that really have a realistic approach to the situation of today, can be more accurately evaluated if we bear in mind that, while in Europe detente is already a reality, still the period of the cold war as well as that of the hot war has left its scars on the continent of Europe. And, indeed, as Vadim Valentinovich was saying, in Europe we see on the one hand Helsinki and the Final Act of that conference which is in very active operation in the socialist countries at least. There is a whole network of agreements between the socialist and capitalist states. It is detente in action with intensive ties in the cultural sphere. Yet, on the other hand, of course our continent is overloaded with arms. We see on the continent of Europe two extremely large and powerful military groupings confronting each other. And there are circles that have an interest in sowing suspicion. Those circles have only one theme, one song: The Soviet threat, the threat from the Warsaw Pact. All this at a time when the NATO arsenals are swelling literally year by year.

[Levin] New plans are being developed for deploying Pershing-2 missiles and there is talk of the European states creating cruise missiles, also for deployment in Western Europe, which is already, as you have said, overloaded with arms.

[Zagladin] And of the development of neutron weapons, again by the European countries, and so on; we could carry on...

[Shishlin--interrupting] And this happens to be at the very time when capitalist Europe, above all, is faced with very difficult problems: Crisis phenomena, growing unemployment, limited resources of raw materials and energy, jumps in prices; and this unfavorable economic situation indisputably also poses problems for the socialist countries. And the answer to these problems--the best answer to these problems--in peace, is disarmament. That is the main reserve and the solution of the major tasks confronting both Europe and all mankind. And we must see that definite steps--quite practical and concrete--have already been undertaken. And much is on the rails, as it were: The Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe.

Vienna MBFR Talks

[Levin] The very fact that those talks are being held reflects appreciable changes in the political climate of Europe. True, the peace-loving peoples have a right to expect that concrete results will be achieved at the talks as soon as possible. So far, one must note that the position of the Western powers is not conducive to success. The Western delegates have caused the Vienna talks to become bogged down in squabbles over methods of counting the personnel of the sides' armed forces. And, by such tactics, they are clearly trying to evade agreement at the very time when the positions of the sides on the essential matters at issue have become considerably closer.

[Shishlin] Also not to be forgotten at the present time are such important talks as those being held in the framework of the Disarmament Committee. That committee has undoubtedly gained from the fact that a French representative, and a number of other states, have now joined it. In a word, the policy of peace, the policy directed toward curtailing the arms race, is the main reserve for solving Europe's problems. And here I should like to return to the results of the visit of the French president to the Soviet Union, and, more precisely, to the results of the Soviet-French summit talks. The documents signed during Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Moscow are an example of how progress can be achieved on the path of detente, how detente should be deepened and how we should fight for detente. And in this respect, one would like to hope that the Sovet-French talks and their results will evoke a kind of chain reaction, since there should be a chain reaction in good things as well as bad.

More on Soviet-French Talks

[Zagladin] Undoubtedly. And on the subject of the results of the Soviet-French talks and in general of the results of the agreements that have been concluded between European countries in the course of detente, I should like to emphasize, comrades, that this is a new kind of element in international law and in international relations generally. If we recall, a decade or two ago treaties were concluded, but as a rule they were postwar treaties, treaties by which spheres of influence were demarcated and new conquests were delineated. Friendship treaties were concluded because the parties were preparing for war. That was the practice of all states before the October Revolution. And finally, I cannot but remind you that war was considered not only permissible, somehow, but normal--as a kind of manifestation of the natural sovereignty of a state.

Only socialism, beginning with Lenin's Decree of Peace, proclaimed the exclusion of war as a tool of national policy. War, as understood by the socialist system, is a necessity that can arise if there is aggression from outside, if we have to defend the socialist system or help our friends to defend it. That is, it is not an integral part of our political arsenal; it may be a necessity if it is forced on us. In principle, the socialist states began to conclude agreements and treaties on the development of peaceful relations, on strengthening peace, maintaining peace and developing peace. Thus this latest document has been signed by Comrade Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing not after a war but in peacetime and not in order to prepare for a new war but in order to avert a new war. And this is, in itself, a phenomenon worth thinking about and pondering over. This is possibly the positive contribution that socialism has in general introduced into the practice of international relations and in particular especially on our continent.

[Shishlin] Yes, that's a very interesting thought, because of course there is already an element of a new structure in international relations. That element--or those bricks from which a truly harmonious and just system of new international relations may be built--is to some extent the transferring of the norms which hold sway in relations among the socialist states to a different soil, to a different social environment.

[Zagladin] Yes, insofar as they have already blossomed.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Zagladin] And are already showing their fruits...

[Shishlin interrupts]

[Shishlin] ...Have given results. And it's very interesting that cooperation proves possible not so as to protect oneself from somebody, in some way to fence oneself in; no, cooperation is devoted to the purposes of creation, the development of scientific and technological progress, to extensive economic relations, relations in the sphere of...

[Levin--interrupting] Cultural relations.

[Shishlin] Culture, yes, and that undoubtedly enriches the whole of European life, enriches world life as a whole, and becomes a kind of reservoir, so to speak, from which spiritual strength is drawn and any other strength you could mention to resolve, I mean, the tasks which European and world life set in their development.

[Zagladin] But I find it very symptomatic and meaningful that we can discuss all this after starting, in fact, from the date of the 34th anniversary of the end of the war. That victory over fascism is what yielded those results which have led today to what we are discussing as new phenomena in international life.

[Shishlin] After all, this is essentially the first time that there has been such an unprecedentedly long period in the history of mankind--or at least in European history--that arms have not thundered out in Europe and shells have not burst on European soil.

[Levin] Europe has known 30-year wars, 100-year wars, but it is indeed unprecedented that for 34 years there should be no fighting on the European Continent and that the skies should be peaceful, and its roots lie in that great victory.

Future of Europe

[Zagladin] And from there, it is probably time to move on to yet another question which is often asked by our foreign friends--and it is relevant to say not just by our friends--as to how we see the future of the European Continent. Of course, there is an element in this from which we must immediately rid ourselves; we cannot guess or foresee the entire development of events which is linked with many contradictory and sometimes mutually exclusive but nonetheless operative factors that must be explained straightaway. But to take a realistic look at what we would like to see, then of course we would like to see Europe stay at peace, at peace for a long time and forever, if possible.

We as communists, of course, as Marxists, must adopt a realistic approach to things and see the material foundations of our dreams. It happens that later this year will be the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II, and that too is, after all, a very important anniversary which will also give us a good deal to think about--and among other things, how that war became possible.

Among other very important factors which made it possible was the lack of unity and coordination among all the workers' democratic and peace-loving forces. They were split then, just as the working class was split before World War I. The opportunistic policy of the leaders of the Second International prevented the implementation of the decisions of the Basel and Stuttgart congresses of the Second International and permitted the war to be kindled.

And if we now say that we want a peaceful future for Europe, that means that we want above all--and must strive for and are striving for above all--for there to be a staunch and reliable coordination of all the workers' democratic and peace-loving forces on our continent: Such a coordination of the countries of East and West, socialist and nonsocialist at the level of the entire continent can work real miracles.

And then we want to see Europe as the kind of continent which would inaugurate normal, sound and equal relations with all the other parts of our world. Nikolay Vladimirovich has already said that the relations among our socialist countries are a kind of prototype. That's true, we don't have those problems, so to say: We already have the new economic and political relations with all countries of our world, especially the developing ones. We would like all the other countries, the Western countries of our continent, to also embark upon the path of that equality, and that will also depend largely on the unity and coordination of the peace-loving forces in the world.

[Shishlin] And then of course, speaking of the future, we undoubtedly reckon that the policy of peace and the struggle waged for the social interests of the working people of Europe are completely compatible.

[Zagladin] Yes, just as these things were compatible during the struggle for detente in Europe, they will probably continue to be compatible in the future.

[Shishlin] Unquestionably. And it's even interesting in itself that it was since the start of the detente process that the social positions of the working class and the working people in the capitalist countries grew considerably stronger. A vivid expression of this were such comparatively recent events as the Portuguese revolution, the collapse of Francoism in Spain, the collapse of fascism in Greece, and the rise in the might of the communist parties in the capitalist countries, of the working class movement in the capitalist countries, which organically merged with the struggle for the interests of peace--that same struggle which exacts the closest and fullest cooperation with socialist Europe, which exists, which is growing in size and strength.

[Levin] We are discussing lots of anniversaries today, and in that context it is probably relevent to mention one more. The world peace movement is celebrating its 30th anniversary, and its contribution toward those positive processes which characterize the development of the international atmosphere in Europe is also extremely important.

[Zagladin] Undoubtedly. This is in fact the movement which 30 years ago initiated that extensive cooperation among peace-loving forces which has today become so widespread. But I would like to come back again to Nikolay Vladimirovich's point on the link between peace and social progress. We undoubtedly do wish to see Europe in future as a continent of social progress. However, I want to say straightaway that we do not at all intend to artificially nudge that progress forward; social change is the affair of each people and they will themselves decide what to do and how to do it. But we want social progress to move forward, because among other reasons the successes of social progress strengthen peace. This is a reciprocal dependency; there is no one-way street here, it is a two-way street, two-way traffic for peace and social progress.

[Levin] To speak, perhaps, in somewhat narrower terms, we can say that on the threshold of the seventies a turn was made in Europe toward detente, the policy of detente. We now have a bigger task; to insure the irreversible triumph of detente throughout the globe. And of course, for the continent of Europe as for any other, that will be of decisive importance.

[Shishlin] Yes, by and large Europe was the cradle of detente, and Europe is marking the 34th anniversary of Victory Day under conditions of peace. But today peace is closely interlinked. It is interdependent, and a fire in any corner of the earth could spread to the entire house of earth. And in this respect, an enormous responsibility rests on Europe, of course. That responsibility is fully recognized by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and that is indeed why the socialist countries play so great a part in defending the interests of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. And the active contribution of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to good deeds in the realm of peace is constantly on the rise.

[Zagladin] I can't remember who--I think it was Pablo Neruda--who said in the year of victory that Soviet soldiers were the soldiers of peace. It could be said that all people in the European socialist countries are soldiers of peace, but not in the military sense, rather in the purely peaceful meaning. And we take joy in being able to say that today, on the 34th anniversary of victory, because that is the best memorial to those who gave their lives for that victory and the best continuation of that cause for which they fought.

[Levin] On that our broadcast ends. Thank you for listening.

SOVIET SOLIDARITY WITH 'OPPRESSED' PEOPLES STRESSED

LD040815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "Solidarity Is Triumphing"]

[Excerpts] Just five words... But how much profound meaning and inspiration is contained in these words remembered from childhood: "Proletarians of the world, unite!" For over 100 years they have resounded over the world, urging working people to unity and solidarity in the struggle for freedom and happiness, instilling in them courage, confidence in their strength and faith in victory.

Solidarity means unanimity, commonality of interests, unity of action and joint responsibility. These qualities are inherent in the working class, which is international by its very nature. They augment its strength, which the masters of the old world realize well. By threats and terror, bribery and deception, flattery and blackmail, the bourgeoisie has always sought and continues to strive to prevent the unity of the workers, to isolate them in national compartments and disunite them in each individual country.

The strengthening alliance of the forces of peace and freedom are giving our opponents no rest. They are seeking to discredit it by every means, seeing some "threat" in it. But imperialism itself is carefully coordinating its actions on an international scale. The NATO members are elaborating and implementing joint steps to intensify their military preparations and acts of ideological sabotage and subversive activity against world socialism. The CIA and the Pentagon are spending enormous funds to support the reactionary, dictatorial and racist regimes and are interfering flagrantly in the peoples' internal affairs.

The efforts of the United States and the other NATO countries are implementing a plan to knock together expeditionary forces for armed intervention in the Near East with a view to "defending Western interests" and suppressing the social processes in this part of the world which the West finds undesirable.

The actions of the reactionary circles of the West and Beijing against the forces of peace and socialism are being coordinated more and more openly. Immediately after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" and the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations, there ensued China's invasion of Vietnam and then Beijing's decision not to extend and in fact to terminate the friendship, alliance and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the PRC.

The NATO leaders speak of the "common strategic interests" of the West and China. NATO now has about 5 million soldiers, almost 19,000 tanks, and about 8,000 aircraft aimed against the socialist countries. The Western strategists would like to obtain a substantial "supplement" from Beijing in the form of 4 million Chinese soldiers, 10,000 tanks and over 5,000 aircraft. They are already calling China "NATO's Far Eastern flank."

In the hope of playing the "China card" some NATO figures are prepared to provide the Beijing hegemonists with modern weapons and are soliciting their "friendship." Swaggering in front of the Chinese officers, the British Chief of Defense Staff Marshal of the Royal Air Force N. Cameron stated with martinet-like bluntness: "Our countries are becoming closer and closer because a common enemy stands at our gates, an enemy whose capital is Moscow." In an attempt to extricate him from an awkward situation, some people suggested that this was said after abundant libations. But London spoke out for Cameron then, asserting that he does not drink, to which one British newspaper reasonably remarked that it is even more dangerous if such monstrous words are uttered in a state of sobriety....

The imperialists and hegemonists are reluctant to come to terms with the revolutionary changes in the world and with the successes of detente. Their propaganda excels in slander against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The enemies of peace and freedom are stepping up the arms race, fueling tension in the Arab East and southern Africa, are sowing discord in Iran and Afghanistan, and are committing atrocities in Chile, Uruguay and Nicaragua. A dangerous situation persists to this day on China's borders with Vietnam and Laos.

In this situation the unity and international solidarity of the communists, working class and working people of the whole world are particularly necessary for the further consolidation of the positions of socialism, for insuring universal peace and the peoples' security and for the successful struggle for democracy and social progress.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to strengthen the unity of the forces of peace and progress and to rid the world of the threat of a new war, which accords with the vital interests of all mankind. "We pursue our entire foreign policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "and will continue to pursue it in close alliance with the fraternal socialist states, relying on the support of the independent freedom-loving countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and cooperation with all peace-loving states and public forces in the capitalist part of the world."

Our aim is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people, lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among all states of the world."

Loyal to internationalism, the Soviet people fought for freedom in China and in the stormy skies over Spain, acted as a shield for the whole world against fascist slavery, and spared many peoples of Europe and Asia from death. We honorably fulfilled our internationalist duty when we rendered fraternal assistance to Vietnam, Cuba, Algeria, Angola and Ethiopia....

Today, too, all the world's pains are felt in our hearts. All those who value peace, all the unfortunate and oppressed look to us with hope. And there has not been a case when they have been mistaken in their hopes.

PERSISTENCE, STRATEGY OF DETENTE OPPONENTS HIT

LD071143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political commentator Vitaliy Korionov article: "A Road Leading To An Impasse"]

[Text] The policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems which is being consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and which is actively supported by all peace-loving states and peoples, is changing the situation in the world more and more substantially.

The cause of the international relaxation of tension has once again progressed substantially as a result of the Soviet-French summit talks. The program for the further development of cooperation between the USSR and France in favor of detente and peace which has been signed in Moscow is a new achievement in the practice of international relations.

The struggle for lasting peace which has received fresh impetus is developing with increasing vigor on all continents. All the same, the opponents of detente are not laying down their weapons. Influential forces are continuing to operate in the capitalist world and they are doggedly reluctant to acknowledge the realities of the contemporary epoch. "To tell the truth, my aim in life is to destroy the Soviet Union"--those words were uttered in 1931 by U.S. President H. Hoover. Almost half a century has elapsed since then. In seeking to halt the victorious march of socialism, the most belligerent imperialist circles stop at nothing. They were responsible for fascism, World War II and the cold war. The dark forces of destruction engendered by the imperialist reaction were unable to achieve their main goal--overwhelming, or at least weakening, socialism. Nevertheless, the inspirers of anti-Sovietism have still not abandoned this unrealizable dream.

Fear, as the saying goes, has big eyes. The fear experienced by those who represent the doomed system when they contemplate the course of events in the contemporary world is indeed tremendous. And so one of the recent New York TIMES articles by U.S. commentator J. Reston devoted to the activity of the Congress was entitled: "A Policy Colored by Fear."

An irreversible process of the collapse of antipopular, bloody and oppressive regimes is taking place in the world. This process is stipulated by history and is a natural one. It is by no means the result of the "export of revolution" of which, incidentally, communists have never been adherents. It is simply a case of the peoples wanting freedom and social justice, and an increasingly large number of people on earth, through the very course of life, are coming to realize that it is socialism which acts as the vector of this kind of genuine freedom and progress.

But yesterday's people are stubbornly reluctant to acknowledge this indisputable fact of contemporary history. In every revolutionary change in any region of the world they strive to discover "communism's trump cards." These political intriguers know, of course, that there is not a grain of truth in these allegations. But that does not worry them. The main thing for them is their own selfish interests and their profits.

It is above all the relaxation of international tension that these forces have in their gunsights. As is known, the detente process has coincided with the weakening of capitalism's positions and the deepening and exacerbation of its internal contradictions. The enemies of peace make wide use of this circumstance for their assertions that detente is leading to the "weakening" of the West and that consequently an end needs to be put to detente. But insofar as it is primarily the socialist policy of peace which acts as the creator of detente, the entire fire of the anticommunists is directed against the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

"Detente is dictated by the objective circumstances of the coexistence of states under the conditions of the nuclear age. Unless we want to call into question the existence of civilization and of mankind itself, there is truly no other path," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes in his address to American readers of the book "On Peace, Detente and Soviet-U.S. Relations" [O Mire, Pazpyadke i Sovetsko-Amerikanskikh Otnosheniyakh] published recently by the Harcourt Brace Jovanovich publishing house. But the enemies of peace have other designs. To regain for the United States its lost nuclear superiority, to secure superiority over the Soviet Union in other types of arms--that is the objective behind which stands the hope of imposing a "pax Americana" upon peoples and states.

And the attempts to prevent the signing and ratification of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II) are linked primarily with these shameful aspirations of the militarist circles across the ocean. These attempts contradict the vital interests of the United States itself, too. Justice is on the side of those U.S. political circles which note that the SALT-II agreement will promote the strengthening of world peace. Commonsense dictates to us the need to strive, President J. Carter said, to insure that our rivalry should be less dangerous and less fraught with the threat of a most terrible outcome--nuclear war.

But even now that the conclusion of the SALT-II agreement, as the saying has it, is knocking at the door, certain forces across the ocean are continuing despondently to reiterate that in relations with the socialist countries the accent must be placed on aspects of rivalry and not cooperation.

The circles which have linked themselves with the imperialist policy of coercion and diktat are reluctant to draw reasonable conclusions from the realities of our times. The Iranian patriots who decided to become masters in their own national home have given an object lesson to those who regard peoples as small change in the self-seeking game of the foreign monopolies. But to judge by all accounts the lesson is not doing them any good. The stiflers of the peoples' independence are freely discussing the question of how they can prevent the "loss" of other countries as if these were not sovereign states but the real estate of imperialism.

It is primarily a question of preserving U.S. control over countries whose subterranean depths hold sources of strategic raw materials for fuelling the machinery of the military-industrial complex. And not just oil. As is known, the United States is dependent upon other countries for obtaining chrome, copper, lead, tin, manganese and other types of raw materials. But this means that any country could become a victim of Washington's policy if the powers that be in Washington decide that a notorious "threat to U.S. security" is developing there. A graphic example of this is the feverish efforts being made by the Western monopolies in order to preserve the opportunity to continue plundering the peoples of southern Africa.

Imperialist reactionary circles are still setting their hopes on the strength of U.S. weapons, regarding them as some kind of panacea against the troubles lying in store for them in a world in which the forces of freedom and progress are growing. However, as the U.S. magazine PROGRESSIVE affirmed recently, "the mountains of weapons sold by the United States throughout the world helped to consolidate dictatorships in Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and certain other countries. But U.S. weapons were unable to save the fascist governments of Portugal and Spain, to keep Haile Selassie on the throne in Ethiopia, to preserve the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, or to save the shah of Iran." It is confirmed again and again that the policy of flouting the vital interests of the peoples under cover of the bogus slogan of the struggle "against the communist threat" is a permanent source of tension.

At the present time anticommunist forces of the West, in endeavoring to strengthen capitalism's positions, are pinning special hopes on Maoism. [paragraph continues]

Having betrayed the cause of revolution and socialism, the Chinese leadership has openly defected to the camp of imperialism and reaction. Though calling their country a socialist country, the Maoist clique is in fact carrying into effect a direct union with the anticommunist strategy of monopolistic reaction.

"The irrational obsession engendered by great-power chauvinism," G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, said recently, when speaking in the New York people's school for the study of Marxism-Leninism, "has brought Maoism to the stage where it has begun not only to display readiness, but even to actively strive to secure its objectives not to the detriment of imperialism, but by collaborating with it, in order to destroy world socialism, the national liberation movement and the working class movement."

The imperialist circles in the West are conniving with the policy of the Chinese ruling clique precisely because they see the latter as an ally in the struggle against world peace, detente and disarmament. They would not be adverse to undertaking the equipping of the Maoist army with NATO weapons because they see Beijing as a confederate in the struggle against world socialism, and against the international communist, workers and national liberation movements. The belligerent anticommunist forces in the United States, Japan and certain other countries would like to use the anti-Sovietism of the Beijing hegemonists in order to "channel" China's growing expansionism against the USSR and other socialist countries. In particular the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, which is a press organ of the U.S. Defense Department, has written candidly about this. "In the long-term perspective," the journal notes,"China will need Western technical aid for a minimum of two decades and then for a very, very long time to come will depend on the maintenance of close relations with the United States and Japan in order to create on this basis some kind of counterbalance to the USSR."

Speaking of the calculations which anticommunist circles link with the possible pooling of efforts of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and of Chinese chauvinism, particularly in the Far East, the mouthpiece of the U.S. military circles observes: "The military consequences boil down mainly to the gradual transformation of China into a regional factor of the counterbalance to the USSR through not giving it [presumably the USSR] the opportunity to challenge the U.S. or even the Japanese navy...."

The inspirers of this course, however, prefer not to ask themselves the question: Will Beijing agree to be led along by the Americans? Meanwhile it would not do the inspirers of this course any harm to reflect today, before it is too late, upon the kind of fatal consequences that this shortsighted policy might lead to.

The encouragement of belligerent Chinese hegemonism is one of the latest forms of anti-communism. Of course, ultimately the same fate which befell previous efforts by the enemies of communism awaits this policy. But this policy is capable of causing mankind great misfortunes.

The development of world political life has brought to light the irreconcilable hostility of anticommunism to the fundamental interests of the peoples. A policy inspired by blind hatred for socialism is capable only of leading international relations into an impasse.

Socialism offers the peoples and states a fundamentally different foreign policy course--the course of peace and cooperation. These days, when the forces of socialism, democracy and freedom are growing and strengthening with each passing day and when the process of the weakening of the positions of imperialist reaction and of its confederates has assumed an irreversible nature, favorable preconditions are developing for anticommunism to be isolated and vanquished. The communist movement has placed this task on the agenda of its practical activity and it is fully determined to carry it through to a successful conclusion.

UNCTAD SESSION BEGINS IN MANILA 7 MAY

TASS Comment

LD051741 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 5, TASS--TASs correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports:

The fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] is scheduled to open in the capital of the Philippines on May 7.

Nearly six thousand delegates representing 156 states and numerous international organizations are to attend this representative forum, the main subject on whose agenda, as UNCTAD secretary General Gamani Corea said, will be that of restructuring the world economic system and, in the first place, of introducing structural changes in economic relations between the industrialized capitalist states and the developing countries.

The practices of the seventies have shown that the system of unequal trade and economic relations imposed by the West impede the economic development of the developing states and prevents the resolution of the acute socio-economic problems facing them. The unequal trade relations with the capitalist countries are conducive to a rapid growth of the foreign debt of the developing countries, which according to the figures cited in the report of the UNCTAD Secretariat, reached 300 billion dollars last year. In spite of the fact that most of the developing states have received political independence, writes the Manila newspaper DAILY EXPRESS, their peoples continue living in conditions of poverty, illiteracy and backwardness as a result of the obstacles put up by the former colonialists.

Session Opens

LD070543 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 7, TASS--The fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) opened in the capital of the Philippines today, with more than five thousand delegates from 159 states and various international organisations participating.

Matters connected with the removal of discrimination, inequality and exploitation from the sphere of trade and economic relations between states and with the establishment of a new international economic order based on the principles of equality, justice and mutually beneficial cooperation are in the centre of discussion at this widely-representative world forum.

Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Philippines, made a speech at the opening ceremony of the session.

Kosygin Greetings

LD071538 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet prime minister, Aleksey Kosygin, has extended greetings to the participants in the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD] which opened in Manila, the Philippines. The present session, the message notes, was called upon to furnish an answer to many questions set by the development of world trade and international economic relations.

The situation demands redoubling efforts to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis which would facilitate the progress of the whole of mankind and the establishment of a new economic order in the world. Aleksey Kosygin expressed hope that the fifth UNCTAD session would make a contribution to the attainment of these noble aims and wished its participants success in their work.

Further Comment

LD072124 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["Efforts To Achieve Equality"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--TASS analyst Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) began today in Manila, the capital of the Philippines. For three weeks almost 6,000 delegates representing 156 states, as well as numerous international economic organizations, will be busy discussing the key problems of international economic and monetary-financial relations.

The current UNCTAD session opened in the period when life itself puts on the order of the day more and more persistently the question of the need to carry out a cardinal structural reorganization of the entire system of economic relations between the industrially advanced capitalist and developing nations.

This problem is even more important and pressing because the crisis that hit the world capitalist economy in the mid-seventies resulted in an even deeper depression, bigger inflation, deterioration of the conditions of international trade, monetary troubles. All these negative phenomena, characteristic of the Western world, deal blow after blow at the former colonial and semi-colonial periphery.

On the other hand, the UNCTAD session opened at the time when many young states, having achieved political independence, are compelled to wage a stubborn struggle for economic independence. Not receiving fair profits from their export goods, many developing countries are compelled to resort ever more frequently to Western loans, which are granted to them on onerous terms. According to the UNCTAD Secretariat, the overall foreign debt of the newly independent states had reached 300,000 million dollars by the beginning of this year. In the meantime, the average annual profit received by neocolonialism from the exploitation of the developing countries is assessed at 50-100 thousand million dollars. It is perfectly legitimate against thi background that the developing countries intend to put forth at the Manila conference ncrete demands which pursue the purpose of ending the piratic activities of transnational orporations, putting an end to trade protectionism and Western monetary-financial manipula ions.

The advanced Western states realise that the confrontation with the developing nations would increase if these demands were ignored openly.

The representatives of these countries are even prepared to give verbal support to the demands of the developing states. In reality, however, as shown by the facts, they refuse to meet these demands and resort to the tactic of manoeuvring and making partial concessions which do not affect the foundations of neocolonialism. At the same time, definite Western circles are groundlessly endeavouring to make the socialist and capitalist states "equally responsible" for the economic backwardness of the newly independent states, although it is perfectly obvious that the blame for this rests wholly and completely with imperialism and neocolonialism.

The UNCTAD session will reveal the approach of these or other states to the most important and rather complicated problems of world economy and trade. As to the Soviet Union, it has believed and believes now that a reorganization of the international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis is closely linked with the struggle for peace, against colonial and neocolonial oppression, for ending the arms race and for real disarmament, further detente, for freedom and social progress. This is why the constructive initiatives of the developing states, aimed at liquidating all forms of discrimination and dictate in international economic relations, establishing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, receive active backing from the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

EC'S HAFERKAMP CITED ON TRADE TENSION BETWEEN W. EUROPE, JAPAN

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 4, TASS--Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-chairman of the European Communities Commission, said at the international trade and economy symposium in Brussels that Japan's huge favourable balance of trade with the Common Market countries had "reached the political and psychological limits" and could turn into an element of tension in the relations between Western Europe and Japan. Japan's positive trade balance was qualified by Haferkamp as the "most important issue" in the relations between the West European countries and Japan. He stressed that Japan's offensive on the West European markets undermined seriously such branches of the Common Market industry as steel smelting, shipbuilding, radio-engineering and manufacture of bearings.

The statement made by one of the Common Market leaders reflects the acute commercial and economic contradictions existing between the West European countries and Japan. In 1978 Japan's favourable balance of trade with this region reached 6,400 million dollars.

For instance, the cost of goods imported by Japanese industrialists into the FRG amounted last year to 3,600 million dollars. At the same time the West German manufacturers were able to sell in Japan only about 1,700 million dollars worth of production. The British automobile industry is suffering from the inroads of Japanese rivals. The major Japanese Honda and Datsun companies have offered the British Leyland state-owned firm to launch the production of their cars at British plants.

The West European industrialists demand persistently that their governments and Common Market bodies should take effective measures to protect the European markets from the influx of Japanese goods. Japan, for her part, does not conceal her dissatisfaction with the attempts of the Common Market to restrict the import of Japanese products. The existing situation has been discussed more than once by different representatives of the West European countries and Japan. But the contradictions remain acute.

SOVIET STAND ON DISARMAMENT PRESENTED IN DOCUMENT FOR WALDHEIM

LD041402 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 4, TASS--Mankind's most pressing, burning problem is that of putting an end to the arms race, preventing the threat of nuclear war. The struggle for the attainment of these goals brooks no pauses or delay. It must be waged over a broad front in all directions, says the Soviet Union's answer to the request addressed to all the member states of the international community by the U.N. secretary general that they set forth their proposals and views on the universal disarmament program.

The Soviet document points out that international detente and the positive political processes in connection with it can be truly stable, if they are accompanied and substantiated with measures of military detente, i.e. fresh concrete results in the field of limitation of the arms race and of disarmament. The main, ultimate goal of the efforts by the states in this field is general and complete disarmament under strict international control. Only this can ensure for mankind universal peace and security on a solid and long-term basis, which is indispensable for the resolution of topical issues of economic and social development on the scale of the whole world.

Specific partial measures for the limitation of the arms race are called upon to play an important role. They must concern a ban and destruction of some types of existing weapons, exclusion of definite spheres or areas of the world from the arms race, a systematic cut in the military spending by the states, limitation of arms, and attainment of disarmament on a regional basis as well as other steps.

All states must refrain from actions that may have an adverse effect on the efforts in the field of disarmament.

The measures for curbing the arms race and for disarmament must be based on the principle of undiminished security of the sides participating in the treaty. A strict observance of this principle is the most important condition for ensuring the effectiveness of the talks and viability of the agreements drafted.

The letter points out the importance of the day by day assertion and development of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, which must become a law of international life. It is necessary to put a limit to a qualitative perfection of arms, particularly of mass destruction weapons and emergence of new means of warfare.

The most important condition for ensuring the effectiveness of the steps in the field of disarmament is the participation in the talks and the agreements drafted of the maximum largest number of states, particularly of nuclear powers and the countries having the most powerful weapons and forces. The agreement in the field of disarmament must provide for effective control over the measures of disarmament. The means released as a result of implementation of these measures shall be used in such a way that it would contribute toward raising the living standards of the peoples, resolution of world problems facing mankind, economic and social progress of the developing nations.

The document also sets forth specific initiatives in the field of curbing arms race with which the Soviet Union has recently come out. Among them are proposals on full and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, on strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear states, a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, on a cut in the military budgets or the states--permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and others.

PENTAGON DRAWING UP PLANS TO INTERVENE IN GULF

LD042233 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 May 79 LD

["Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Pentagon is drawing up plans to intervene militarily in the gulf area under the pretext of safeguarding oil supplies. The Washington POST says that the U.S. Defense Department intends to set up a force of 100,000 soldiers to be ready for deployment in hot spots in the world in emergencies. It is known that in August President Carter issued secret instructions to the Pentagon to set up what is called the mobile force for use in the gulf area.

The same excuse which is being made today for military intervention--that is the excuse of safeguarding the oil supplies--cannot from the point of view of international right or from the moral point of view, be an excuse for such serious actions. The oil of the gulf area is not owned by the United States but by the Arab countries and Iran. These countries alone have the right to decide to whom they should sell or not sell their oil.

For this reason, the plans for military intervention contradict any international right recognized by all. This intervention is nothing but a planned high handed action and an international piracy. One must also draw attention to the fact that the United States is talking about plans for a military intervention in the gulf area for one reason, which is very clear. It is intimidation. It is not difficult to know who is meant here.

Washington does not hide its displeasure with the fact that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and other Arab oil exporting countries, and also Iran, firmly rejected the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and severed diplomatic relations with the As-Sadat regime in protest to the treaty signing. Many observers say that through intimidation and scaremongering Washington is trying to hamper the active work of these countries against the separate and capitulationist deals.

EDWARD KENNEDY REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CARTER

LD021450 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 2, TASS--U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, denied reports which appeared in the press alleging that he is an opponent of President James Carter and will oppose his reelection in 1980. Speaking to journalists at the White House Edward Kennedy stated his intention to support James Carter. He said he expected the President will be running and that his candidature will be endorsed (by the Democratic Party Convention), and that he will be re-elected. Kennedy stated the intention to support President Carter.

ALEKSEYEV COMMENTS ON EARLY PRC-U.S. COOPERATION

OW050319 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 4 May 79 OW

[Alekseyev commentary: "The Historical Period of the Maoists' Collusion With the U.S. Ruling Clique"]

[Text] With respect to the Maoists' approach to the U.S. imperialists, we should recall the statement made by Mao Zedong in 1949 at the Second Plenum of the Seventh CCP Central Committee which says: China will neither establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union nor the United Kingdom and the United States at least until 2 years after the victory of the revolution.

What did Mao Zedong and his supporters try to accomplish by this? Their purpose was to meet the demand of the U.S. ruling clique to terminate ties with the Soviet Union, to damage the prestige of the Soviet Union before the Chinese people and progressive world public opinion by placing the socialist Soviet Union on an equal footing with the imperialist United Kingdom and the United States and to turn China into a neutral state without ties to the socialist community. In the course of liberating China from Kuomintang rule, Mao Zedong and his supporters tried their utmost not to infringe on U.S. interests. For instance, Soviet experts who worked in China between 1948 and 1957 pointed out that several members of the CCP Central Committee's Northeast Bureau were against causing any damage to foreign capitalist interests in northeast China.

In addition to flattering the United States in the political and economic spheres, Mao Zedong and his supporters also curried favor with businessmen of this imperialist country. For instance, they invited U.S. business delegates to Tianjin after its liberation. After their arrival, the Chinese authorities immediately held talks with them. In Shanghai, power enterprises were controlled by U.S. companies. After the people's government took over Shanghai, the U.S. companies sharply raised electricity rates for Chinese enterprises while making no changes for foreign industrial and commercial enterprises. Despite its apparent discrimination against Chinese enterprises, the Shanghai authorities took no actions against them.

Discussing new China's long-term economic construction principles, Mao Zedong and his supporters openly proclaimed: We no longer oppose the participation of British and American capital in developing China's industry. They advocated allowing Western monopolist groups to set up leased companies in China. Mao Zedong and his supporters also intended to cooperate with the U.S. ruling clique. However, their attempt to collude with the U.S. failed. There were many causes for this. The primary one was that the Soviet Union was victorious in its war against Hitlerite Germany. The military defeat of Japan by Soviet troops, the liberation of northeast China and the full-scale unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union to the Chinese people in their struggle against Kuomintang bandits caused Soviet prestige in China to be extremely high. Mao Zedong and his supporters could not resist such prestige and could not continue the line of seeking collusion with the U.S. imperialists. They were forced into a reversal and pretended to be faithful friends of the Soviet Union.

At that time, the PRC became a member of the socialist fraternal community. This was because China was subjected to economic sanctions by the United States and other imperialists; it had no choice but to rely on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. However, in the early 1960's, Mao Zedong and his supporters adopted a policy which terminated cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Thus, the Chinese leaders betrayed the dream of the Chinese people. They began to collude with the imperialists on an anti-Soviet basis. The present leaders in Beijing are opening the gate for the imperialist monopoly groups, and work in the service of imperialism wins their favor. In order to approach the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese leaders are even willing to sacrifice their people's interests.

BEIJING'S 'DOUBLEDEALING' MIDEAST POLICY SCORED

OW062132 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 6 May 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat signed a unilateral peace treaty with Israel behind the back of the entire Arab nation. His betrayal has aroused widespread anger. This strong anger resulted from the fact that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty clearly ignores the vital interests of the Palestinians. PLO Chairman 'Arafat sharply pointed out: "As-Sadat has sold out the national hopes of the Palestinians for a handful of sand in the Sinai Peninsula."

Almost all Arab countries have imposed political and economic sanctions against the Egyptian authorities, in accordance with the decision of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers, and severed diplomatic relations with Egypt. Egypt is totally isolated. This has worried the U.S. imperialists. The United States stage-managed the Egyptian-Israeli deal. It had wished to patch together a military bloc on its basis to oppose the national liberation movement in the Mideast.

Whenever puppets of the U.S. imperialists get bogged down in predicaments, Beijing immediately comes out to offer help and [words indistinct]. For instance, Beijing quickly recognized the fascist Pinochet clique and rendered full-scale assistance at a time when the progressive people of the world were solemnly condemning its towering crimes and demanding the severing of relations with the fascist Chilean authorities. Beijing totally disregards the call of the world's progressive people. For the Chinese leaders, currying favor with U.S. imperialists is more important. The U.S. imperialists have always protected the Chilean fascists and are doing everything they can to support the military clique. The fascist Chilean chieftain Pinochet openly proclaimed that he would wipe out all Marxist manifestations and implement an absolute anticommunist policy. These and other speeches have not embarrassed Beijing. For Beijing, the most important fact is that the U.S. imperialists are the masters of the fascist Pinochet authorities.

Egyptian President as-Sadat long ago began to betray the interests of the struggling Arab people and had earlier reached a secret agreement with the U.S. imperialists. According to a Moroccan periodical, PARLIAMENTARY LIFE, the U.S. and Egypt signed a secret agreement in Geneva and Alexandria several years ago, which provided for the abrogation of the 1976 [as heard] Soviet-Egyptian friendship and cooperation treaty, the establishment of a direct, secret contact between Egypt and Israel and the elimination of the so-called extremists of the Palestinian resistance movement. As-Sadat accepted Washington's demands completely. This aroused strong anger in all Arabs.

To save the Egyptian president from his predicament, Washington called on Beijing for help. Following the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese leaders let Deng Xiaoping openly express his approval of the Camp David agreement and the infamous Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed later. Chinese propaganda has tried to term As-Sadat's betrayal as "peace-loving good will" and "a constructive step aimed at achieving a reliable and stable peace in the Mideast."

The indisputable facts are that the Arabs do not in any way share Beijing's view. They unanimously hold that by following the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, As-Sadat has completely betrayed the fundamental interests of the Arabs and, above all, the Palestinians. The Chinese leaders have found themselves unable to justify their actions in light of the above facts. They therefore again deck themselves out as the Arabs' friend and ally. Lately, the Chinese press and high-ranking officials have pretended to condemn the Israeli Zionists, talking volubly about supporting the struggle of the Palestinians and what they called "striving to secure peace in the Mideast." But such hypocritical words will deceive no one.

It is reported that a representative of top-ranking Chinese leaders has agreed to discuss privately with the Israeli ruling clique the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and China. With all this going on, how can they still prattle about supporting the Palestinians? Is it possible to strive to secure a lasting peace in the Mideast while supporting Egyptian President as-Sadat, protecting Israeli aggressors and encouraging them to pursue a policy of new military adventures and interventions?

The general public of the Arab countries is more and more firmly and seriously condemning Beijing's doubledealing. Beijing's Mideast policy once again shows the world that the Chinese leaders have completely betrayed proletarian internationalism and have taken the shameless road of serving the interests of imperialists and all sorts of reactionaries. All this has brought inestimable moral and political losses to China and the Chinese people and has damaged the Chinese people's national dignity.

COMMENT ON MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO PRC

BK071332 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "No Meeting Points"]

[Text] In China, Malaysian Prime Minister Hussien bin Onn is continuing his official visit. He is the second ASEAN leader to visit Beijing. Last April, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Goh Keng Swee visited Beijing.

Apart from bilateral relations, the two leaders have discussed the worsening situation in Southeast Asia, which was caused by the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. In both meetings we can clearly see that there were differences of views between the Chinese and ASEAN leaders.

ASEAN countries have always sought to maintain a normal situation and regional peace in Southeast Asia. It was therefore logical for Hussein bin Onn to stress the importance of a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese conflict during his current visit to Beijing.

However, in spite of Hussein bin Onn's appeal, the Beijing leaders continued to ignore the position of their Vietnamese counterparts in the Sino-Vietnamese talks and instead tried to inject their own ideas of their adventures into them.

Attempts by the Beijing leadership to convince ASEAN leaders of their fabricated story of a so-called Vietnamese threat were seen by various quarters in Asia as an attempt by Beijing to openly pressure sovereign countries. This remindsus of the saying of "turning black into white and white into black."

Various quarters in Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, know very well that the threat to peace and security in the region comes instead from China.

Despite Beijing's boast that it will maintain friendly relations with its neighboring countries, the situation in the region has not returned to normal. When Beijing was making every effort to establish diplomatic relations with Malaysia, it promised it would no longer interfere in Malaysia's internal affairs. It also urged the Chinese community in Malaysia to obey the laws of the country where they lived and even promised them that it would not pressure them.

In spite of this, the mass media in Malaysia have indicated almost daily that antigovernment elements are carrying out subversive activities to disrupt normal life in a number of Malaysian districts.

The antigovernment bands are usually armed with Chinese-made weapons. They are instigated by the clandestine Voice of the Malayan Revolution radio station located somewhere in southern China and financed by Beijing. The involvement of Beijing leaders in such shameful activities contradicts the norms of international relations.

Malaysia's trade and economic relations with China are characterized by serious difficulties. This is because China's trade with Malaysia, like its trade with other ASEAN countries, is one-sided. China is creating chaos by trying to force its own commodities on the markets of its neighboring countries and by treating those countries as its appendages. As a result of such trade policy, the ASEAN countries have lost tens of millions of dollars every year.

Malaysia also expressed its apprehension over China's involvement in narcotics smuggling, which constitutes a serious social problem in a number of Southeast Asian countries.

There seemed to be enough subjects for discussion during the Malaysian prime minister's visit to Beijing, but we have reason to believe that so far the dialog between Malaysia and China has been conducted in different languages and differences of views between both sides cannot be overcome through the intermediary of interpreters.

It will be impossible for China to expect Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries to understand its policy which seeks to undermine peace and security, interfere in internal affairs and disregard the fundamental rights of its neighboring countries in order to satisfy the hegemonistic big-power ambitions of the Beijing leadership.

INCREASING FLOW OF REFUGEES FROM PRC INTO HONG KONG

LD071610 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["Fleeing China"--TASS headline]

[Text] Singapore, May 7, TASS--The flow of refugees from China into Hong Kong, the British colony on Chinese soil, is growing monthly. If the current scale of the exodus continues, then, according to the newspaper SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, the number of Chinese citizens penetrating into Hong Kong via different channels this year will reach 200 thousand people. According to the newspaper, the monthly "quota" of the legal refugees alone is now running at 16 thousand people. At the same time, many Chinese unable to withstand the hardships of the socio-economic life in China are fleeing the country illegally despite the risks involved. According to the Western press, many of the Chinese refugees are Huaqiao who then swell the ranks of the "fifth column" of the Maoists in Southeast Asian countries. The current Beijing leaders pin great hopes on these ethnic Chinese as a vehicle for furthering their hegemonist and expansionist aims.

PRIME MINISTER OHIRA'S VISIT TO U.S. ENDS IN FAILURE

LD072010 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 7, TASS--Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira of Japan ended an official visit to the USA. During his 8-day stay in that country the Japanese premier held talks with U.S. President James Carter, met the heads of a number of departments and representatives of the American Congress, as well as business circles. Local commentators note that Ohira's overseas mission failed to attain its set goals. The leaders of the two major capitalist countries were unable to agree on concrete ways of resolving political and economic contradictions, which are assuming an increasingly acute character. The sides tried to settle their differences by strengthening their military-political alliance in the framework of the treaty on cooperation and mutual security.

JAPANESE PRESS CITES TASKS FACING MANILA UNCTAD CONFERENCE

LD071228 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy reports: In connection with the opening of the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Manila today the Japanese press devotes a special place to the trade and economic relations of the main capitalist countries, including the United States, the Common Market countries and Japan, with developing countries. Japanese commentators note that the UNCTAD session in Manila is faced with numerous pressing problems whose solution is impeded by the trade and monetary-financial policy of Western countries. As stated by the JAPAN TIMES, the success or failure of the UNCTAD session will depend in many ways on the response of developed countries to the aspirations of the developing states.

Recent facts show, however, that the biggest capitalist states have no intention to renounce their neocolonialist position. This was evidenced, for instance, by the results of the Tokyo round of the multilateral talks within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which ignored the interests of developing countries.

As to the position of Japan, that is represented at the Manila session by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. It appears to differ little from that of other developed capitalist countries, as it is pointed out by the newspaper AKAHATA. The main position of the Japanese Government is to make some concessions to developing countries but to block the attainment of the cardinal task--the reorganization of the present international economic order that serves only the interests of developed capitalist countries.

JAPAN'S RULING PARTY TRIES TO HUSH BRIBERY SCANDAL

LD071252 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 7, TASS--Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party is trying hard to hush up a scandal connected with the bribes given by American aviation concerns to several Japanese conservative politicians. The party leadership announced today that it will not permit the summoning of the former Director of the National Defence Agency Matsuno to testify in parliament. Thereby it rejected once again the demand by opposition parties to hear testimony by officials suspected of accepting bribes.

Raizo Matsuno, the former director of the Japanese military establishment, is one of the central figures in the investigation of the charges of bribery. Investigators have established that he received almost half a billion yen for assisting the sale of "McDonnell-Douglas" fighter-bombers to the Japanese "Self-Defence Force." The ruling party fears that the questioning of Matsuno may result in new exposures of behind-the-screen machinations by high-placed officials of the Liberal Democratic Party.

AKAHATA ATTACKS PRC HEGEMONISTIC PLANS

LD051536 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 5, TASS--Great power ambitions and hegemonism, interference in the internal affairs of other states, attempts at imposing by force of arms their will on the peoples of Indochina is the line of the present Beijing leadership in that part of Asia, writes the Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA. This aggressive expansionist policy stems from the striving of China's ruling circles to establish its domination and make the Asian peoples follow in their footsteps.

"The fresh threats of the Beijing leaders against Socialist Vietnam, the incessant interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and provocations on the border with Laos are evidence of Beijing's dangerous plans of aggravating the situation and kindling the flames of war in that area, the newspaper goes on to write. The Chinese side by no means strives to take a constructive stand at the talks with the SRV on a normalization of relations. On the contrary the Chinese troops continue occupying the Vietnamese territory in almost 20 points. Last month, they engineered nearly 80 armed provocations on the border with the SRV.

All this gives the lie to the statements by the Chinese leadership of their striving for peace and goodneighbourliness. While proclaiming by word of mouth that it does not intend to seek hegemony, Beijing is pursuing in action a hegemonic policy directed at building up tensions in Indochina." But these calculations are doomed to a failure, AKAHATA stresses. "The freedom-loving peoples of Indochina have succeeded in defeating U.S. imperialism, there is no doubt that they will also give a resolute rebuff to Beijing's expansionist plans."

JCP VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH PONOMAREV IN MOSCOW

OW080102 Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 8 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 7 May, KYODO--Tomio Nishizawa, visiting vice chairman of the Japan Communist Party, met with B.N. Ponomarev, a Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, Tuesday and exchanged views on development of relations between the two parties. Nishizawa arrived in Moscow Sunday to discuss the date and other details for a summit meeting between leaders of the Japanese and Soviet communist parties. Details of the discussions held between Nishizawa and Ponomarev Monday were not disclosed. Observers believe, however, that progress was made in the discussions on holding of the summit meeting. Nishizawa is expected to hold a press conference Tuesday afternoon after another round of meeting with the Soviet official.

USSR TO PROVIDE SFRY WITH AID FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

LD041524 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 4 May 79 LD

["Soviet People's Assistance to Fraternal Yugoslav People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--The Soviet Union, true as it is to fraternal friendship with the Yugoslav people, has extended it a helping hand in connection with a calamity, a heavy earthquake which inflicted vast destructions upon the country and which led to human losses. By decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government urgent relief aid will be given to Yugoslavia.

It will be supplied with equipment for a large-panel house building plant, bulldozers, ambulance cars, lorries, medical equipment, medicines and many other things, to a total worth of more than 300 million dinars.

The peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia are bound together by the traditional fraternal friendship. Nowadays the USSR and Yugoslavia continue carrying out fruitful cooperation in many spheres. Of great significance for the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations are meetings and negotiations between the Soviet and Yugoslav leaders. At their meetings it was stressed that the Soviet Union firmly intends to continue expanding and deepening the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, trade, cultural and other spheres. This meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, promotes a headway towards relaxation of international tension, promotes the cause of peace, socialism and progress.

The Soviet relief aid to the population of Yugoslavia largely exceeds that from other countries, for instance the United States (19 million dinars), Norway (19 million), FRG (10 million), China (5.7 million), Britain (3 million), Australia (2.1 million), Austria--358,000 dinars.

USTINOV, KAPITONOV ATTEND GDR ANNIVERSARY GATHERING

LD042212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the working people of Moscow today solemnly marked the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism. In the presidium at the gathering were Comrades Ustinov, Kapitonov, and other officials. The rapporteur, Army General Kozlov, chief of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, noted that the defeat of Hitler Germany was a defeat of the political structure and ideology of fascism and a blow against all imperialism as a whole. The ambassador of the GDR to the USSR, Ott, spoke at the gathering. The liquidation of the fascist tyranny, he said, the liberation of Europe from the Brownshirt plague of Hitlerism, peace brought to the whole world--in the final analysis, these were the results of the victory of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1729 GMT on 7 May lists the following people in attendance at the reception: "Present were Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Yasnov, vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Leonid Smirnov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; other eminent personages of the Soviet party and state leadership; and diplomats from friendly states."]

BULGARIA AWARDS ORDER TO CPSU'S CHERNENKO

LD070234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] The State Council of People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded the Georgi Dimitrov order to Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his great contribution to the development and deepening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and to all-sided cooperation between and the drawing close of the two countries and peoples.

VISIT TO USSR BY KORNIDESZ-LED MSZMP DELEGATION

LD041013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of MSZMP party workers headed by M. Kornidesz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs, visited the Soviet Union 23 through 29 April in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

The delegation acquainted itself with experience of party leadership and cadre training in the sphere of literature, art and cultural enlightenment work and had meetings and conversations in CPSU Central Committee departments, the Latvian CP Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Culture, Educational Establishments and Cultural Institutions.

The Hungarian comrades were received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture department, and also M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD041958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Lovetinskiy, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin today. He had a talk with him which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

INFLATION, NORTHERN IRELAND PROBLEMS FACE UK GOVERNMENT

LD071317 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] London, May 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: The formation of a new government of the Conservatives headed by Margaret Thatcher is nearing completion. In this connection observers are discussing the most acute problems facing the country. They reckon as such the problem of combatting inflation, the rate of which in average annual terms is now almost ten per cent, and the explosive situation in Ulster.

Now that the election struggle is past, the Conservatives themselves recognize the complexity of the problems. Sally Oppenheim who is appointed the minister of state for trade and consumer affairs said in an interview with the Press Association news agency that prospects for the development of the situation in the field of prices are not too reassuring. She said the coming months will see a steep rise in prices.

Many commentators consider that the Conservatives' economic programmes will inevitably bring about another acceleration of the rate of inflation. It is a question, in particular, of the Tory government's intention to sharply increase the level of indirect taxation which will automatically lead to a rise in the prices of many consumer goods.

The tragic developments of the past days in Ulster are another reminder of the unsolved nature of the problems of Northern Ireland which were pratically fully buried in oblivion during the election campaign both by the Labourites and the Conservatives. Yesterday another two persons were added to the list of victims of the sanguinary conflict in Ulster, whose number reached almost two thousand over the past decade.

Observers are inclined to appraise the new outbreak of terror and violence in the province as a reaction to the intention proclaimed by the Conservative government to solve the problems of Ulster from the position of strength, and to toughen the military-police regime in Northern Ireland.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES UK'S LORD CARRINGTON ON APPOINTMENT

LD021400 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, sent a telegram to Lord Carrington, expressing congratulations on the occasion of his appointment as secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. I am convinced, the telegram says, that further development of Soviet-British relations would meet the interests of the peoples of our two countries, affirmation of a lasting peace and detente.

YAKUSHIN HEADS SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITING ITALY

LD071358 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Rome, May 7, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet Ground Forces headed by Chief of the Main Staff, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the USSR's Ground Forces Colonel General V.Z. Yakushin has arrived here. This is a reply to the visit to the Soviet Union by an Italian military delegation headed by deputy head of the Main Staff of Italy's Ground Forces General N. Chiari.

The program of the delegation's stay provides, in particular, for visits to military institutions and units, and a tour of the country.

U.S. TO CONTINUE 'OPEN INTERFERENCE' IN ITALY'S AFFAIRS

LD060205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[From a Position of Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome--V. Malyshev, TASS correspondent, reports:

The United States does not intend to renounce open interference in Italy's internal affairs. Proof of this is furnished by a document, published in the weekly EPOCA. The document was worked out by a group of experts on Italian affairs from the U.S. Congress, clearly in connection with the preparations for the early elections to the Italian Parliament.

The document, entitled "Communist Parties of Western Countries--an Analysis and Chronology of Events" bears the code name 78-34 F and is for the use of members of the U.S. Congress, the government and other high personages. Its main part is devoted to an analysis of the situation in Italy and to the position that the United States will take if the Communist Party wins at the elections and takes part in the Italian Government.

The document points out that a "prolonged participation" of communists in the government is fraught with a "great risk." It expresses concern that communists may implement such social and economic reforms as would cause a "reduction in the military budget." This, in the opinion of the authors of the document, will lead to the destruction of the "strategic balance in the Mediterranean."

The document states specifically that the United States could in the event of a communist victory at the elections adopt economic and political sanctions against Italy, reduce the staff at their embassy and adopt other measures with the aim of "driving the communists out of the government."

The published document is far from being the first proof of Washington's intentions to continue its policy of blatant interference in Italy's affairs. Speaking on Italian radio recently, U.S. Ambassador in Rome R. Gardner stated that Washington was aiming for a decrease in the influence being exerted by communist parties in West European countries and did "not approve" of the communists' participation in European governments. R. Gardner made this statement after his trip to the United States when he was summoned "for consultations."

CHERNYAYEV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO SEW MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD041001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--At the invitation of Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Board a CPSU delegation comprising A.S. Chernyaev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and V.S. Rykin, an executive in the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left on 30 April for West Berlin to participate in the party's May Day celebrations.

NATO PLANS MANEUVERS IN FRG ADJOINING GDR BORDER IN MAY

LD051048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] NATO is preparing a new military demonstration in various regions of West Germany. According to the paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, in the Hessen area alone eight maneuvers and training exercises will take place in May. The armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the FRG will take part. Some of the maneuvers will take place in areas adjoining the GDR border.

Progressive opinion in the FRG stresses that such actions contradict the interests of detente and cooperation between European states.

PONOMAREV-IED CPSU TEAM MEETS WITH SWISS LABOR DELEGATION

LD062258 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consisting of alternate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC B. Ponomarev, CPSU CC Secretary I. Kapitonov, alternate CPSU CC member and First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU CC V. Zagladin, and a delegation of the Swiss Party of Labour, consisting of its General Secretary A. Magnin, Politbureau members J. Lehleiter and R. Bantle, and member of the CC B. Burkhard, held a meeting at the CPSU CC.

During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, the delegations once again spoke of the community of views and positions of their parties on topical international problems. It was observed that as a result of vigorous activities of the socialist countries and the world communist and working class movement, of a new rise in the struggles of the peoples for freedom and national independence, conditions have been created for mankind's further advance along the road of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

At the same time imperialism, by stepping up the arms race and intensifying interference in the internal affairs of other countries, has created of late new obstacles in the path of detente and of developing peaceable cooperation among states. These are further aggravated by the foreign policy course of the present Chinese leaders. The two delegations strongly condemned the Chinese aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people and pledged their unbreakable solidarity with it.

Having discussed the situation in Europe, the delegations underlined the pressing need for augmenting political detente by military detente. The deployment in Europe of new types of mass annihilation weapons, planned by NATO circles, would seriously damage the cause of peace on this continent.

The delegations exchanged views on the situation in the international communist movement and came out for deepening internationalist solidarity and cooperation of the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 1976 Berlin conference.

The delegations of the CPSU and the Swiss Party of Labour voiced the firm intention to develop fraternal ties while respecting the equality and independence of the two parties, and also to promote relations of trust and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Switzerland.

MOSCOW INTERVIEWS OMAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER IN USSR

LD070128 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Executive Committee of the Oman Liberation Front Central Committee, headed by Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, is [as received] on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. A Moscow Radio correspondent conducted an interview with the head of the delegation of the Oman Liberation Front. This is what he said:

Question: How do you view the recent developments of events in the Middle East?

Answer: There is no doubt that the triumph of the Iranian revolution hastened the signing of this agreement between Israel and Egypt, that has been rejected by the Arab nation and its peoples, including our people. We believe that the Camp David agreement does not achieve anything at all for the Arab nation or for the Iranian people in general, or particularly for the Palestinian people. It is more an alliance than a peace treaty; a military, defense and security alliance [words indistinct]. It aims at establishing a military force capable of protecting the imperialist interests and of standing up to any national move whether in Africa or in the Middle East.

Question: What was the effect of the signing of the separate agreement on the struggle of your people?

Answer: Among the results of this agreement and of the success of the Iranian revolution is that the ruling regime in our country, in Muscat, supported by the imperialists, was the only Arab regime, together with Sudan, which blessed the Camp David agreement and the U.S. peace between Egypt and Israel. This has further isolated and exposed the agent regime in Muscat. It is a regime which does not have the qualifications of national sovereignty nor the ability to administer affairs. It has proved that the ruling of our country is being done by foreign forces and not by the local rulers, who is only a [word indistinct] and an agent.

Question: Was this proof that the regime of Sultan Qabus and the Egyptian regime are coming together?

Answer: In addition to this the Muscat regime has asked As-Sadat for help: to send forces to replace the Iranian forces to confront the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, and also to use this force in any aggressive moves against the peoples of the region and their patriotic groupings whether in the PDRY, the Gulf areas or any other country. As-Sadat actually sent his forces. This is in line with the nature of the U.S. imperialist plan in the region and also the nature of the tasks being entrusted to the As-Sadat regime. As-Sadat's regime has moved from the Arab anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli line to that which defends the imperialist interests and which fights on the side of U.S. imperialism and its interests. Thus As-Sadat sent forces to Oman as he did to Chad, Zaire and probably Somalia. He is also massing troops against Libya. All this is done under very false slogans, slogans which have been exposed before the Arab nation, slogans such as confronting the Soviet influence and such talk. Nobody believes such things any more. It is an empty slogan that seeks to protect U.S. interests in the region, and it seeks to suppress the peoples of the region. This slogan is being reiterated by As-Sadat, by Qabus and by U.S. imperialism. The peoples of the Arab nations and their patriotic groups, including our revolution, have a rich and long experience to struggle [words indistinct]. They know definitely and [word indistinct] who their friends and their enemies are; they will not be deceived by the words of imperialism and its local agents.

Question: What are the main aims of the Oman Liberation Front now?

Answer: We will resist the foreign imperialist presence in our country, represented in bases and the thousands of military experts and advisers. We will also resist Qabus since he is a leader of a facade fully connected with and dependent on the imperialists. He forfeits all the national interests in the country so as to maintain these imperialist interests; he goes as far as forfeiting territory, national sovereignty and all national interests to maintain imperialist interests.

As in the past we resisted the invasion forces sent by the shah of Iran, we are now determined to resist the Egyptian forces, in addition to our resistance to the imperialist military presence and to Qabus and his lackeys.

We will never compromise the dignity of our people or the rights of our Arab nation and the interests of the Arab national movement. We continuously call for the total expulsion of all foreign forces from our country and also for the expulsion of foreign interference forces whether from Egypt or elsewhere, even an Arab country. Egypt now is in the service of the imperialist interests and strategy in the region and not in the service of the Arab liberation causes or the causes of the Arab nation. We also ask for freedom, even the minimum of public freedoms and democratic freedoms for our people. We ask for a foreign policy in solidarity with the causes of the Arab nation, including that of Palestine, which Qabus and As-Sadat are betraying. The Arab meetings which took place in the wake of the Camp David agreement, including those of the Arab people's congress, the summit and steadfastness conferences, the Arab conference in Baghdad, all of these meetings condemned the agreement and also the Arab parties which agreed with As-Sadat regarding the agreement, including the ruling regime which we are fighting. This is seen as a big gain for our struggle and for the Arab cause in general. And in these circumstances, I believe that we are now face to face with conditions quite favorable for the development of our struggle and the development of our movement more than at any other time.

We are fully confident that our lawful and just struggle for expelling the foreign forces and setting up a national regime in our country--a neutral and peaceful regime that is in solidarity with the Arab nation--will triumph sooner or later.

We have a just cause; very clearly a just cause. We have a correct and clear political line which we are following. Our people are with us and not with U.S. or British imperialism, nor with Qabus, despite all the superficial and partial reforms which they are doing; also because we rely on true allies on the international level and (?on friends) who are headed by the great Soviet Union whose full solidarity and support for the Arab causes including the cause of our people have been established.

WORLD PROTESTS AT ISRAEL'S 6 MAY ATTACK ON LEBANON

LD071714 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["A Criminal Act by Tel Aviv"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, May 7, TASS--The world was shocked into anger and indignation by the Sunday's barbarous raid of Israeli military aircraft against the northern regions of Lebanon. According to the official Israeli communique, the target for the raid was the Palestinian camp near the Lebanese border. In actual fact, however, the victims of this unprovoked action proved mainly to be the innocent Lebanese inhabitants. According to news agencies, one Israeli bomb fell on a house where a wedding was in progress, as a result 30 people were killed and wounded. Other bombing casualties include five members of one Lebanese family, including a 6-month old child.

The New York TIMES writes today that the raid disrupted the ceasefire reached between Israel and the Palestinians last month with U.N. mediation.

The French LE FIGARO writes about Israel's desire to heighten, by this raid, the tensions in northern Lebanon. Another French newspaper, L'ECHO, points out that the raid of Israeli aircraft against northern Lebanon also exposes the Cairo regime which keeps silent about this act by Israel.

A spokesman for the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine Bassam Abu Sherif has declared that Israel's provocations are an integral part of the separate deal concluded between As-Sadat and Begin.

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has resolutely condemned the criminal acts committed by the Israeli military. He appealed to the United Nations to examine the question and to take pertinent measures to put an end to criminal actions by Israel which grossly violates the UN Charter.

U.S. 'INTRIGUES' FAIL TO CHANGE SAUDI STANDS

LD071758 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Station commentary: "The Expulsion of CIA Agents From Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] The Government of Saudi Arabia has asked the United States to recall the CIA agents from the kingdom. These agents have spread fabricated reports about divisions within the royal dynasty. Through such a campaign, the United States has sought to bring pressure to bear on Riyadh to force it to abandon its objection to the Egyptian-Israeli separatist deal.

However, despite the intrigues and direct blackmail, the United States has failed to force Saudi Arabia to change its position. Riyadh continues to implement the resolutions of the Baghdad conference. It has severed diplomatic relations with Egypt and, together with the other Arab oil-producing countries, has suspended financial and economic aid to the As-Sadat regime.

The difficulties and clear deterioration of relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia, about which many articles are now appearing in the American press, cannot be viewed as a transient matter. The Middle East policy of the United States, which is based on constant support for Israel and the protection of the imperialist interests of the United States itself has actually placed Washington's friends in an impasse. The question is not that the United States has not taken into consideration Saudi Arabia's demands for Israel's return of the Arab sector of Jerusalem and for a just solution of the Palestinian question and other Middle East problems, but it involves the general situation in the Middle East which has resulted from the Egyptian-Israeli agreements.

The great wrath of the Arab peoples against the capitulationist deals is the force which dwarfs the might of the United States and its ability to influence events. Furthermore, there is before the Arab world the example set by Iran, whose people succeeded in a short time in destroying the pro-America regime built up over scores of years.

Life has proven that those who fail to take the moods, willpower and vital interests of the people into consideration can do nothing.

The concoction the United States is trying to impose on the Arabs constitutes a severe denial of their rights and a humiliation to their national pride and a refusal to take into consideration the sanctities of their religion and history. Thus, it is not strange to see America's relations with the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries, including those who until recently had been considered America's friends in the Middle East, deteriorate.

PROCEEDINGS OF ALL-ARAB CONGRESS SECRETARIAT MEETING

LD062034 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Aden, May 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Andreyev reports:

The third session of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress opened here today. Taking part are representatives of the member countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Iraq, the Palestine Liberation Organization and other progressive Arab organizations. The session is attended by guests from socialist countries and representatives of national-liberation movements. The session will examine the current situation in the Arab world, will discuss measures for counteracting the Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded with the immediate participation of the U.S.

Participants in the international forum were welcomed on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC and the PDRY Government by member of the Politbureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC, Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

He firmly condemned the triple Camp David deal and the separate treaty signed by As-Sadat and Begin. As-Sadat's actions, including his threats against Libya, the dispatch of Egyptian troops to Oman, are a striking demonstration of the degree of his degradation and treason, of his defection to the side of reactionary forces, complicity with U.S. imperialism, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said.

Democratic Yemen fully supports the idea of implementing joint measures directed at counteracting U.S. imperialist interests in the Middle East, the speaker said. He favoured the all-round development and consolidation of relations with the Soviet Union, that reliable ally of the revolutionary and patriotic forces of the whole world.

'Umar al-Hamdi, the general secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress, denounced the policy of conciliation and betrayal of the interests of the Arab nation, conducted by As-Sadat. On behalf of the congress, he stated the resolve to keep struggling against this policy, against the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and to support the struggle of progressive and national-liberation forces for their independence, for peace and social progress. Delegates at the session called for strengthening the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, urged support for the Palestine revolution and the strict observance of the all-Arab decisions to implement political and economic sanctions against the As-Sadat regime, called for stronger alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, with all progressive forces of the world.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY MEETING ENDS IN SWITZERLAND

LD071412 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Berne, May 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Gulyaev reports:

The international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people ended its work in Basel. The conference which was convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council was attended by representatives of 60 countries as well as international organizations. They discussed matters aimed at making more active the support for the just struggle of the people of Palestine for their inalienable rights.

More than a hundred speakers voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and confirmed the Palestinians' inalienable right to return to the homeland which they had been forcibly deprived of, the right to independence, self-determination and national sovereignty.

The conference adopted important documents:

An address to the people of the world calling on them to intensify campaign to enlist the public opinion in support of the national rights of the Palestinian people;

A declaration condemning Israel's policy in the occupied Arab territories;

A declaration condemning the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty as contradicting the cause of attaining a just peace in the Middle East and the U.N. resolutions.

The conference mapped out a concrete programme of action to implement the planned activities to increase support for the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and decided to found an international committee for the holding of such confidences in the future.

At the close of the conference Vladimir Blinov, minister of justice of the Russian Federation, the head of the delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee, pointed out in an interview with the TASS correspondent that the conference became the first big activity at a public level after the signing of socalled "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel. It was rather widely representative and was held successfully. The conference demonstrated that the Palestinian people are not alone in their struggle and that they enjoy support of all the progressive peoples of the world.

PRC'S TIES WITH ISRAEL REFUTE CLAIMS OF SUPPORTING ARABS

LD071836 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Station commentary: "Beijing's Demogagy and Its Alliance With the Israeli Aggressor"]

[Text] Numerous reports have recently appeared in the Israeli press about the continuous development of economic and political relations between China and Israel. HA'AREZ recently published a report about an Israeli delegation's visit to China. The paper went so far as to say that the plane which took the delegation to China belonged to the well-known Zionist businessman Saul Eisenberg, who conducts business in the Far East. In its 30 April edition, the well-informed American magazine BUSINESS WEEK wrote that senior Israeli officials had held talks during visits to China on the sale of the most modern technology to China and the joint implementation of projects. Beirut's AN-NIDA' has reported that Chinese-Israeli cooperation provides for the granting of aid to China for the production of arms and the dispatching of Israeli military experts to the PRC.

It will be recalled that Beijing had always kept silent about its growing relations with Israel. But the Chinese leaders have been forced by the flood of reports about contacts with Israel to remove the thin veil on the Chinese game.

In their appeals to the Arab rulers and the PLO, the Chinese leaders have claimed that they support the Arabs and a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. However, there is an eastern saying which reads: You cannot hide a camel under (?its hide).

While Beijing has resorted to this comedy and donned the attire of a friend of the Arabs, the Cairo papers have published reports in prominent places about Beijing's full support for the As-Sadat-Begin separatist deal. Speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly Abu Talib declared: We are grateful for the support the PRC has shown for the Camp David agreement.

But what does Beijing's support for the Egyptian-Israeli separatist deal mean? It means its alliance with Israel's aggressive policy and its support for As-Sadat's capitulationist line and its abandonment of support for the rights of the Palestinian Arabs to establish their own state. It also means that Beijing approves of Israel's occupation of Arab territory.

It has been learned from the press that this particular Chinese course has meet with a full welcome in Israel, which has been intensifying its efforts to increase relations with China.

It is noteworthy that China's rapprochement with Israel is taking place at a time when many Chinese envoys have been visiting the American military monopolies in a search to purchase modern arms for China. This is not by accident. It is also not accidental that the Zionist leaders are encouraging the Chinese-Israeli rapprochement. For example, a short while ago [name indistinct] of the American Jewish Congress arrived in Beijing. The Zionist leaders are in close contact with the U.S. military-industrial complex, and they have great influence inside the American Congress.

This is the background of the growing contacts between Beijing and Tel Aviv. Beijing places its desire to secure the most sophisticated military hardware so as to impose its hegemony above the development of relations with the Arab countries. As for the claims of the Beijing leaders about supporting the Arabs, this is no more than empty demagogy.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD071720 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received the newly appointed ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Soviet Union Mohammad Mokri and had a talk with him on questions of mutual interest.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON RHODESIAN ELECTION RESULTS CONTINUES

U.S. Drive To Lift Sanctions

LD042100 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 4, TASS--The United States and other Western powers, which have always patronized Rhodesian racists, are now trying, despite the obviously falsified character of the "elections" held by the Salisbury authorities, to use them as a pretext for recognition of the illegal regime and for rendering an open economic and other support to it.

U.S. mass media obviously with the knowledge of higher authorities launched a wide-scale campaign during which they are attempting to portray the farce as democratic and fair elections. The supporters of Rhodesian racists became active in U.S. Congress. The Congress lobby is exerting pressure in favour of lifting the sanctions and recognizing the "renewed regime" of Rhodesia. Republican Senator Richard Schweiker openly demanded that the U.N. introduced embargo on trade with the Smith regime be lifted within ten days after the formation of a new "government" in Rhodesia.

The "elections" farce, which President Carter described as a step in the right direction and which independent Africa and all progressive forces of the world condemned, runs counter to the will of the Zimbabwe people. A "government" set up on that basis cannot be regarded as lawful. Neither can the elections themselves because they were held contrary to the resolution of the United Nations Organisation. Pressing for a recognition of the puppet Rhodesian regime, the USA is expecting to knock together a "southern African bloc" under the aegis of the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa and create there a kind of buffer zone between the racist south and the entire independent Africa.

The neocolonialists' farce, however, meets with a resolute rebuff by the progressive international public. The African countries' group and representatives of the movement of non-alignment at the United Nations demanded the convocation of the U.N. Security Council to consider the question of consequences of the developments in Rhodesia. In a resolution submitted to the U.N. Security Council they called on all the states of the world not to recognize the "government" which is being set up in Rhodesia and strictly observe the sanctions against the Salisbury regime.

Sithole Comments

LD051324 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1630 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Excerpt] An event that has just taken place in southern Africa concerns the recent elections in Rhodesia. One of the delegates of the human rights group in Britain, Lord Chitnis, witnessed the sham elections in Rhodesia and told reporters that the elections which took place in Rhodesia were not genuine, free or fair, because they were held under duress: People were compelled to vote against their will. Lord Chitnis said that he had himself actually seen people being forced to vote. And now, one of the members of the so-called Executive Council in Rhodesia who was himself involved in the planning of these elections, a man of God, Ndabaningi Sithole, was forced to admit that these elections were an exercise in self-deception.

Thus, deceit and corruption, disregard for people's welfare, and denial of the rights of the majority have become a major instrument of the governments in southern Africa. This is typical of the so-called majority governments in the West--governments of small cliques and deceitful administrations full of corruption in high places.

'FRONTLINE' FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD041320 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, May 4, TASS--At a meeting of foreign ministers of the "frontline" states--Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania--the ministers considered questions of strengthening the economic cooperation of the countries of south Africa, coordinating efforts to render assistance to the victims of the armed attacks of Rhodesian and South African militarists on the "frontline" states. In the course of the meeting the sides discussed the situation in the south of the continent, which was created by the manoeuvres of the imperialist forces to set up neocolonialist puppet regimes in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

CHINESE AFRICAN ACTIVITIES BETRAY LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD041345 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

It is highly symptomatic that prison locks, special trick locks and Chinese-made handcuffs account for nearly 20 percent of the exports secretly going from the PRC to the racialist South-African Republic in violation of the international sanctions. Thus, thousands of South African patriots, hypocritical sympathy with whom is from time to time expressed by the Beijing leaders in their speeches, are languishing behind these locks bearing the "Made in China" trademark.

Reporting on these fresh crying facts of cooperation between the two bitterest enemies of the African peoples--the racialists and Maoists--the Johannesburg newspaper STAR also points out that the main commodity imported by the South African Republic from China is as before cotton fabrics, from which uniforms are made for the South African policemen and soldiers of the punitive troops. Trying to conceal from the public the connections with the criminal apartheid regime, Beijing ships its products to Hong Kong, from where they are re-exported to the South African Republic.

The official South-African DIGEST magazine published in Pretoria for the propaganda of the racialist way of life in the South African Republic blabbed out in one of its latest issues that China ranks among the most active trade partners of the South African Republic. In 1978 alone, trade between the two countries grew almost 25 per cent compared with the preceding year.

But according to reports of the press of the independent African states and statements by progressive political figures of South Africa, the official figures of trade between the two countries are clearly understated and do not reflect the real state of things. This is indicated, in particular, by the recently more frequent visits of South African businessmen to the Chinese capital. As the Johannesburg newspaper FINANCIAL MAIL has recognized, firm trade contacts have been established between the PRC and the South African Republic, as a result of which there are ever more Chinese-made goods in the shops of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Port Elisabeth.

All this proves that the real proportions of criminal trade between Beijing and Pretoria are thoroughly concealed to prevent still greater criticism of China on the part of developing states.

The expansion of economic links between the Chinese People's Republic and the reactionary racist regimes in the south of Africa, taking place at a time when these regimes made armed provocations against independent Africa a matter of their policy, in actual fact, brackets China with the imperialist Western circles which support the racist Vorster-Botha and Smith governments. Strengthening economically the criminal apartheid regime, Beijing also acts as a political ally of imperialist powers interested in preservation of these strongholds of reaction in the south of Africa. As was noted by General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa Alfred Nzo, "Beijing's growing trade with the Republic of South Africa is a logical consequence of China's betrayal of the cause of the liberation struggle."

EEC-AFRICA TRADE BENEFITS WEST AT AFRICA'S EXPENSE

LD050239 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] And now our observer, Aleksey Grigoriyev, looks at trade relations between the European Economic Community and Africa.

The European Community Commission recently issued a report on trade exchanges between the community and its associated members, developing countries, which shows who actually benefits from that trade. As the published figures reveal, the outcome of trade is not in favor of the associated members. Since most of the associated members are African countries, the logical conclusion is that it is they who get the loser's end in the trade with the Common Market. Let's now turn to facts.

Two years ago, the African associated members developed a deficit of 250 million French francs in trade with the European Economic Community. Last year, that deficit grew up to a clossal sum of Fr5.8 billion. This is actually what the community earned in 1 year by trading with Africa. African countries' losses can now be estimated at many thousand million francs. This is due to the system of nonequivalent exchange that has been so much talked about lately. The commission reports that last year, France's exports to Africa exceeded her imports by Fr 3.8 billion. British monopolies earned Fr.87 billion as profit from trade with Africa. Other European Economic Community members, Germany, Denmark and the Benelux countries, so far import more from Africa than they sell there. But this hardly changes the generally unfavorable picture shaping out for the African trade partners. The model of economic development imposed on African countries by the West is chiefly oriented to the needs of export. That model has failed to justify itself.

The African suppliers of raw materials and half-finished products fail, more often than not, to do anything to upset the unfavorable conditions in the world capitalist market. While African exports grow in volume, their cost remains practically on the same level. In fact last year, only sugar and coffee beans were sold at the same or slightly increased prices on the world market. As for the prices of coffee, they dropped down by one-third, copper prices by 17 percent and peanut prices by 20 percent. This drop in prices affected hardly the economies of dozens of countries on the African Continent. The African countries face two alternatives, if they want to have their export revenues stabilized. One is to build up raw material exports. This will lead, however, to oversaturation of the markets and a resulting new drop in prices. The other alternative recommended incidentally by the European Economic Community, is to curtail exports.

Yet African countries are hardly to benefit from this for they will have to close down part of their enterprises and cut off the purchases of agricultural raw materials from the farmers. In short none of the two alternatives is suitable. There is however a third way. This is the revision of prices of raw materials exported by African countries and of manufactured goods imported from the West. There is a need to abolish the difference in prices, or the nonequivalent exchange, to be exact, which is a source of wealth for Western monopolies, first and foremost. Though there is much talk in the West concerning the need to revise prices and even accept the demands of African countries--the North-South dialog is a case in point--no progress has yet been made in that direction. The reason is not hard to guess. The unequal exchange is beneficial to the European Economic Community and its monopolies, for it enables them to rake in lucrative profits.

ETHIOPIA-PDRY SIGN COMMUNIQUE, OTHER AGREEMENTS

LD041402 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 4, TASS--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left for home today. He stayed here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia. Questions of further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries were discussed in the course of the visit. A number of international problems, specifically the situation in the Middle East, in the Horn of Africa and in Africa as a whole were considered. The sides today signed a joint communique, an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement on the formation of a joint Ethiopia-Yemeni commission and its status. Also concluded were separate agreements on the development of cooperation in trade and tourism, transport and communications, higher education and a protocol on cultural cooperation.

SOVIET-CONGO TALKS REVEAL COMMON STANDS ON ISSUES

LD072108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] A party-government delegation of the People's Republic of Congo headed by Nze, member of the Political Bureau and chief of the International Department of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and Congolese minister for foreign affairs, was in the Soviet Union from 3 to 7 May. The delegation met with Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal message from Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presium.

During the meetings and conversations, the common nature of the positions of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo on many important international problems was confirmed. An exchange of opinions was held on questions relating to the struggle of the African people for the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and racism. The two sides resolutely condemned the intrigues of the imperialists and racists in southern Africa aimed at setting up puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia that will not allow the genuine representatives of the people to assume power in those countries.

Interest in Future Cooperation

LD072110 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["On the Visit Paid to the USSR by the Party and Government Delegation of the Congo"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Pierre Nze, which stayed in the USSR from May 3 to May 7, handed to Leonid Brezhnev a personal message from Denis Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the friendly meeting and talks, held in Moscow, the sides exchanged views on questions of developing Soviet-Congolese relations and on several international and all-African problems of mutual interest. They confirmed the community of the stands of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo on many important international problems, particularly on questions linked with the struggle of the African peoples for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racialism. The sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo were developing successfully in all spheres on the principles of complete equality, respect of sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. They expressed mutual interest in the further expansion of Soviet-Congolese economic, scientific-technical, commercial, cultural and other forms of cooperation.

USSR, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN CONTRACT ON LIMPOPO PROJECT

LD041051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 28 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin report from the 'World Today' roundup of international news compiled by R. Tuchnin. "Contract Signed"]

[Text] A contract has been signed in Maputo between the USSR and Mozambique under which the Soviet side is elaborating a general plan for the opening up of the Limpopo river valley.

This river, which flows into the Indian Ocean, has a fluctuating water level. At high water it overflows, flooding a large area. The Limpopo Valley, by the way, is one of Mozambique's richest regions, called here the "country's granary." Soviet specialists' work will aid the scientific and technical development of land utilization methods and the future establishment of industrial enterprises there.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER TO MADAGASCAR POLITICIAN

LD070237 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Soviet Parliament has awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Gisele Rabesahala, the general secretary of the Madagascar Independence Congress Party. The award marks her vigorous activities in the interests of the struggle of peoples for national liberation, peace and social progress, and her contribution to the development of friendship between the two nations. Gisele Rabesahala has celebrated her 50th birthday.

RASHIDOV ON IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

LD071345 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 2 ID

[Article by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, under rubric "We--The Soviet People": "Language of Our Unity and Fraternity"]

[Text] Many great feats have been inscribed in the annals of world history. But scarcely any of them can compare in scope and in terms of mass involvement with the deeds of the Soviet people. Our country is young. It is only a few decades old. But the feats of its people--military and labor feats--convincingly attest to the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism and the moral purity and maturity of the Soviet people, whose spiritual qualities were forged in the crucible of the October Revolution and are being tempered on the path of communist creation chosen once and for all.

And it is no accident that precisely the Soviet person, the builder of the finest society on earth, has become the chief hero of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's splendid works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." Delving eagle-eyed into the essence of events in each of these truly veracious, moving and instructive books, L.I. Brezhnev points to the profoundly internationalist nature of the Soviet people's aims and actions in all the boundless expanses of the USSR.

"Socialism," we read in the book "The Virgin Land," "has long since proved that the more intensive the growth of each of the national republics, the more clearly the process of internationalization manifests itself." Pointing to the graphic example of Kazakhstan, Leonid Ilich uses an impressive image describing the virgin lands as the living flesh of the peoples' friendship and as a beneficial factor under the influence of which the republic has become a "planet of 100 languages."

This magnificent image is of great generalizing significance, because fraternal friendship and mutual assistance among all our peoples have become an objective natural law of communist building.

Socialist ideology has fostered in the working masses of all the country's nationalities a high understanding of the interests of all the people. The fact that our union republics are becomeing increasingly multinational year by year should be regarded as a most important manifestation of the nations' rapprochement and consanguinity.

This is connected with the continuous broadening and strengthening of interrepublican economic, social and cultural ties. We call the voluntary resettling of tens of thousands of people of different nationalities in regions of major construction projects and where the opening of new lands requires workers with different skills, a sign of the times. In Uzbekistan, for example, representatives of almost 100 nationalities devoted their labor to the cause of turning the Golodnaya steppe into a major cotton-growing base and a center of the rapidly developing multisector economy. The Russian language, which performs a noble internationalist service, drew them together, united them and helped them in their joint labor and in constant intercourse.

This could also clearly be seen during Tashkent's reconstruction after the 1966 earthquake, when sons and daughters of all the Soviet peoples traveled to Uzbekistan's capital to liquidate its aftermath. During those memorable days it was possible to hear polyglot speech here among the construction workers, but Russian was predominant. [paragraph continues]

It was precisely in Russian that representatives of different nations and nationalities conversed with one another, shared opinions and discussed their affairs.

That is also what is happening now that Uzbekistan's emissaries are giving the RSFSR fraternal assistance in developing its Non-Chernozem Zone and are participating in constructing the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad and the Kama truck plant.

All our country's languages--and there are approximately 130 in the Soviet Union--are constantly developing and becoming increasingly vivid, rich and diverse. Their equality and the absence of national privileges are enshrined by law.

Let us turn to Article 36 of the USSR Constitution. It states: "USSR citizens of different races and nationalities have equal rights.

"The realization of these rights is insured by the policy of comprehensive development and rapprochement of all nations and nationalities of the USSR, by the citizens' education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the possibility of using their native tongue and the languages of the other USSR peoples."

Russian is the most widespread of all the languages in our country and one of the richest in the world--the peoples of the USSR freely chose it as the langugage of mutual intercourse. It may be said without exaggeration that the Russian language played and plays an outstanding role in the emergence of a new, unprecedented historical community of people--the Soviet people--and in strengthening their unity. Today it is the native tongue of this truly international community of more than 100 nations and nationalities of the USSR and a powerful and effective factor of spiritual communication among all Soviet people. The rapid growth of inter-nation ties and cooperation, according to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's definition, help to further enhance the role of the Russian language.

The interests of communist building and the vital needs of every nation demand profound knowledge of the Russian lanaugage by Soviet people of all nationalities. Russian is spreading in the national republics, krays and oblasts under conditions of progressive Russian and national bilingualism and in an atmosphere of the non-Russian population's ever-growing desire to master Russian like a native tongue.

This process is to a certain extent traditional for Uzbekistan. The study of Russian in our districts has historic roots. Furkat, Mukimi, Sattarkhan and Iskhakkhan--the best writers, foremost scholars and people's enlighteners of the 19th century--understood that science and literature will never acquire true maturity if they develop in isolation. As a result of becoming acquainted with Russian literature and comprehending its wisdom, beauty and aesthetic and moral strength, this understanding gradually developed into an urgent need, a craving to learn of the spiritual world of the Great Russian people. And knowledge of the Russian language was, and is, one of the most important means of penetrating that treasure house.

The well-known Uzbek scientist, poet and democrat Zakirdzhan Furkat called on his people to show friendship toward the Russians, stressing that it is the Russian people and friendship with them that will lead the Uzbek people to freedom, social progress and enlightenment. Here Furkat saw great benefit in a knowledge of the Russian language, studied it with tremendous zeal and read the classics of Russian literature in the original. He was a passionate propagandist of the Russian language and Russian culture.

Another outstanding Uzbek poet and democrat, Mukimi, always stressed that it is necessary to master the great Russian language, in which the best works of world literature are written. Otherwise, he asserted, it is impossible to become a genuinely educated person and to be of use to one's people.

The well-known Uzbek enlightener Sattarkhan loved the Russian language deeply and valued it highly. He believed that without the Russian language it is impossible to master the full wealth of scientific knowledge. Sattarkhan persuaded his compatriots that a knowledge of the Russian language will promote mutual rapprochement and the strengthening of the two peoples' friendship.

Another outstanding enlightener, Iskhakkhan, was an ardent propagandist of the Russian language and culture. Being an educated, advanced person of his time, he welcomed all the innovations which emerged under the influence of Russian culture and called on his people to study the Russian language. In 1912 he wrote: "The first necessity for us people of Turkestan is the Russian language.... It goes without saying that to know that language is extremely necessary for people's needs."

Khamza Khakimzade, that true son of the Uzbek people, ardent patriot and internationalist whose 90th birth anniversary is being celebrated this year, mercilessly exposed the reactionaries and bourgeois nationalists who zealously opposed the study of the Russian language. In 1914 Khamza pointed out with his characteristic passion in a special letter to teachers the urgent need for wide study of the language, customs and culture of the great Russian people.

Thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the building of the new society, all our country's peoples rallied in a united, fraternal family. And in our multinational state the desire of non-Russian peoples to master the Russian language is steadily increasing and knowledge of it has become a vital requirement for all citizens.

According to the 1970 population census, of 241.7 million people, 141.8 million indicated Russian as their mother tongue. Moreover, about 42 million people named Russian as the second language in which they are fluent. Consequently in our country there are almost 184 million people with a fluent knowledge of Russian. That is 76 percent of the total population of the USSR. This indicator has undoubtedly increased by now.

In connection with the spread of bilingualism the question of its social consequences often arises. Here it is necessary to reject most definitely and categorically, backed up by the experience of practice, as absolutely groundless the statements of our ideological opponents to the effect that the language of inter-nation intercourse is allegedly supplanting the native language. Our social system and the experience of socialist and communist building decisively refute such an idea of linguistic interaction.

On the contrary, in the multinational socialist state bilingualism promotes rapprochement between nations and national cultures, mutual enrichment, mutual influence and the supplementation and broadening of all languages' lexical stock.

Today every inhabitant of the Soviet Union senses the urgent need to assimilate more quickly all that is valuable that has been and is being brought into the culture by various peoples. National cultures have stopped living an enclosed, isolated life.

Moreover their development itself is only possible on the basis of interconnection and interaction. [paragraph continues]

The Russian language is an instrument of such interaction and cements Soviet culture. Today the peoples need firm bridges into the world at large which is always richer, wider and more diverse than each individual people's culture. Let us recall K. Marx's words to the effect that each nation can and must learn from others.

To learn from other nations and at the same time to make the cultural achievements of one's own nation a universal possession--such is the logic of the progressive process of interaction and the mutual enrichment of cultures. It broadens the framework of our ideas of what is beautiful, opens up all the amazing diversity of cultural values created at different ends of the earth.

To know and understand each other is vitally necessary. The true values of culture and art must become the common possession of all peoples. And the Russian language is among the means objectively promoting the extension of economic and cultural cooperation, the establishment of all possible ties and contacts, the dissemination of information, the exchange of experience, and the achievement of professional mutual understanding. With the Russian language man attains a full understanding of the historic strength of new truths and a realization of his role and place in today's world.

As is known, fiction most of all allows one to become acquainted with the spiritual world, the everyday life, the morals and traditions of every people, and with all the best and progressive features in their culture. Thanks to the widespread organization of literary translations from national languages into Russian and from Russian into the national languages, literary works by fraternal peoples are becoming the possession of all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The work of writers of the USSR peoples is today an inseparable part of the all-union literary process and it exerts a great influence on its development as a whole.

The outstanding achievements of Uzbek Soviet literature and its broad prospects are possible primarily because it has developed and is developing in indissoluble unity with the multinational Soviet literature. Uzbek literary works at the present time are known in all the fraternal republics. They have also entered the international arena. The prose and poetry, drama, and journalism of our best artists of the printed word have enriched Soviet literature.

In their turn, in Uzbekistan almost all the important works of fraternal literatures and foreign authors have been translated and published in the Uzbek language.

"In Turkmenia and Moldavia today," L.I. Brezhnev said, "tens and hundreds of thousands of people read, know and live as their own native writers, Pushkin, Shevchenko, Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy, Sholokhov and Tvardovskiy, Fedin and Stelmakh, while the ancient and eternally youthful opus of Shota Rustaveli, the remarkable works of Vilis Latsis, Abaya Kunanbayev, Chingiz Aytmatov, the magnificent verses of Yank Kupala, Samed Vurgun, Rasul Gamzatov, Eduardas Mezhelaytis, Mustay Karim and many, many others have become the inalienable cultural assets of Russians or Ukrainians."

Over 40 years ago the remarkable Russian writer Aleksey Tolstoy in one of his articles predicted: "The Russian language must become a worldwide language. There will come a time (and it is not so far off) when people all around the world will begin to study the Russian language."

And that time has come. The mighty Russian language has received truly international recognition. The Russian word can be heard today on all continents in the most distant corners of the earth. The Russian language today is one of the five officially recognized international languages of the United Nations.

The Soviet people's successes have won universal recognition in the world arena. In foreign countries they have given rise to the need for close economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and to the desire to make fuller use of our country's experience. This has still further strengthened the peoples' desire to study the Russian language.

"Being the means of intercourse among the multimillion-strong multinational Soviet people, the Russian language is becoming increasingly widespread among the world's peoples," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his greetings message to the participants in the third international congress of Russian language and literature teachers in Warsaw. "It promotes our country's contribution to the treasure house of world culture and gives Soviet people and the peoples of other countries access to the spiritual riches of world civilization."

Regarding questions of the study and teaching of Russian as one of the most important educational and teaching tasks, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee orients the republic's teacher cadres and public education organs toward increasing the efficiency and quality of work in this sphere in every possible way.

This means insuring that the whole system of curricular and extracurricular studies instill in pupils the ability to use the Russian language fluently as a means of communication and form firm internationalist convictions.

A precise policy line has been outlined for the study of the Russian language in children's preschool establishments and for the preferential development of a network of schools with parallel Russian and national classes not only in cities but also in rural localities--rayon centers and major populated points--with appropriate contingents of pupils. This joint teaching of children in the Uzbek and Russian languages alongside each other in the same school creates favorable conditions for productive conversation practice by the non-Russian pupils. The following conclusion would also be correct: Inter-nation linguistic communication is, here, one manifestation of broader and more multifaceted mutually enriching inter-nation contacts. People call these schools centers of international fraternity. And with every passing year there are more and more of them in the republic.

Interest in the Russian language among people of local nationalities is not only wider than ever today, but also deeper. The population and parents are raising the question of increasing the volume of study material in Russian and expanding pupils' range of knowledge and practical speech skills. In other words, the desire is expressed that Russian language teaching be raised to a higher level.

Much is being done in this direction in the republic. A special Russian language and literature institute to train highly qualified teachers for national schools has been operating successfully in our republic for 16 years now. Moreover, hundreds of graduates from Uzbek schools are trained as Russian language teachers in 30 pedagogical institutes in the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

The urgent problems of CPSU language policy, and the functioning of the Russian language as a means of inter-nation communication, unity and fraternal cooperation among the USSR peoples under the conditions of developed socialism will be the subject of broad discussion at the all-union scientific and theoretical conference to be held in Tashkent in May 1979.

As one of the mightiest world languages, the Russian language has great historical prospects and opens the way to the future of science, technology and culture. Everyone who wants to travel this path sees the Russian language as a prop, a loyal friend and a mentor.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM CARTER, OTHERS

LD071502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the reelection of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presiduim, telegrams addressed to him continue to arrive from party and state figures of the world.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic, wished new, major successes in leading the Soviet state, in the struggle for building communism and insuring international peace.

Greetings telegrams for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were sent by Carter, the President of the United States; Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Farhad, general secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee; Manley, prime minister of Jamaica; Premadasa, president of the Republic of Sri Lanka; and Tsatsos, president of Greece.

SUSLOV ADDRESSES MEDIA CHIEFS CONFERENCE ON CPSU DECISION

LD071948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] A conference of heads of the central papers, journals, publishing houses, television and radio broadcasting, news agencies and other ideological institutions has taken place in the CPSU Central Committee. Measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of ideological-political-educative work were discussed. A speech was made at the conference by Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted that the CPSU Central Committeee decision is a very important matter of principle for the ideological activities of the party in contemporary conditions.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee, which is based on the decisions of the 25th party congress, plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev's speeches, sums up the results of the party's ideological-political work in recent years and points out ways to overcome faults in educative work and to improve it in every way. The conviction is expressed that all party organizations and ideological institutions, working toward the 26th CPSU Congress, will raise the qualitative level of organization and political work among the masses directed toward the unconditional fulfillment of plans and obligations for 1979, the tasks of the 5-year plan as a whole, and the further development of socialist competition for increasing efficiency and quality of labor in all sectors of the building of communism.

Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA; Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA; Lyapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Tuklunov, chairman of the Board of APN; Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; and Baranov, deputy director general of TASS, spoke at the session. They expressed full approval of the CPSU Central Committee decision and talked about plans for implementing the tasks outlined in it.

Zimyanin and Kapitonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conference.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT BAKU MORAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD041245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Special correspondents N. Kozhanov and L. Tairov report: "Activity of Life Stance"]

[Text] Baku--The all-union scientific-practical conference entitled "Forming an Active Life Stance: Experience and Topical Problems of Moral Education" began work in Baku yesterday.

Responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, the country's ministries and departments, scientific centers and creative unions and of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and also production innovators, came to the capital of Azerbaijan to take part in the conference.

With great enthusiasm those taking part in the conference elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The conference was opened by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

Stormy applause met the greetings letter from L.I. Brezhnev to the participants in the conference, which was read out by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Then G.A. Aliyev delivered a report.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings," he said, "show deeply and fully the moral grandeur and historical achievements of all generations of the Soviet people and describe the principles and features of our communist morality and soviet way of life. This important party document defines the main tasks of ideological activity and moral education at the present stage. Its propositions and directives for the basis of the conference's work and will become a militant action program for the party organizations in enhancing the effectiveness of the working people's moral education."

On behalf of those taking part in the conference and the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan, G.A. Aliyev expressed deep thanks to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his attention and warm greetings. He wholeheartedly wished him robust health and great new achievements in his noble labor for the happiness of the Soviet people and the further progress of the motherland.

The holding of this conference, the speaker said, is dictated by the constant attention which the CPSU Central Committee pays to ideological work, to the Soviet person's spiritual world, and to form in him the aspiration to lofty social goals and moral improvement.

The history of mankind is permeated with the passionate quest for a moral ideal, with reflections on the meaning and happiness of life and man's true dignity. And only the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin gave an answer to the radical questions of spiritual development, revealed the class essence of morality and defined the ways and means of people's moral improvement.

The new man born of the victory of socialism grew and was shaped in the revolutionary struggle, and was tempered and matured in the defense of the motherland of October and in building socialism and communism. Now the Soviet man unites in himself ideological conviction and tremendous vital energy, the desire for a high level of knowledge and culture, a sense of collectivism and comradeship, internationalism and patriotism and true humanism. His moral principles are revealed above all in selfless labor for the benefit of the fatherland, in his conscious readiness, as V.I. Lenin put it, "to act as communism really demands."

On the basis of a Leninist position, generalizing the experience of building socialism and communism, the party enriches the science of morality and the forms and methods of moral education. The moral code of the builder of communism formulated in the party program was a theoretical generalization of tremendous importance.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev makes a major contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist science, which was considerably enriched by new theoretical propositions in the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee plenums. His works, reports and speeches are an example of the creative enrichment of the theory and practice of scientific communism. Leonid Ilich's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," which have absorbed the author's wonderful spiritual world convincingly, reproduce the dialectic of the formation of the consciousness of our contemporary day. This remarkable artistic and historical trilogy has fittingly been crowned by a Lenin Prize.

The formation of the Soviet man's lofty moral qualities and his morality and world outlook, the report noted, takes place via the overcoming of existing shortcomings and in the struggle against negative phenomena. Moral education is a process combining ideological, party organizational, social and administrative measures aimed at the assertion of communist morality and an uncompromising struggle against its antipodes.

Then the speaker dwelled on the experience of organizing the moral education system which has been accumulated in the republic. These questions were once particularly acute for Azerbaijan. As is well known, at the end of the sixties serious shortcomings and errors occurred in the activity of the republic's party organization. For a long time economic development rates lagged behind the average all-union indicators. Blunders in the party organizational and political work led to gross violations of Lenin's principles of party leadership.

The persistent and purposeful efforts of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations in enhancing the communists' vanguard role and the cadres' responsibility and strengthening party and state discipline became the basis for improving the activity of all links of the party and state apparatus and successes in the development of the economy and the normalization of the moral atmosphere in the republic.

In implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee pays constant attention to enhancing the role of the labor collectives in the working people's ideological-moral education and seeks to insure that every collective becomes a repository of high political awareness, cohesion and socialist labor discipline. The collectives of the Neftyanyye Kamni oilfield, constructed on piles, the Baku domestic air conditioner plant, which produces only output with the seal of quality, and many other enterprises and farms heading the competition for the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets are of precisely this nature.

The speaker dwelled in detail on the moral aspects of socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude to labor, analyzed the role of the family in forming a person's moral world, and stressed the tremendous significance of the work which the Komsomol, schools and VUZes are doing in this direction. In conclusion G.A. Aliyev expressed the conviction that the conference would promote the elaboration of specific ways of stepping up the party leadership of the process of forming Soviet people's active life stance and help to enhance further the effectiveness of moral education.

V.N. Mayeyev, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, devoted his report to communist ideological fiber, which comprises the basis of our active life stance, and to the assertion of the norms and rules of the moral code of the communist builder in the Muscovites' daily life. The practice of creating the moral education system for the various categrories of the republic's population was the subject of the report delivered by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Yu. Ya. Barabash, USSR first deputy minister of culture, spoke of the role of literature and art in forming the Soviet person's world outlook, and moral convictions and spiritual culture.

The science and formation of people's life stance. Communist morality and law and order. The effectiveness of the information and propaganda media in education. The moral aspects of economic activity. Those taking part in the conference welcomed with interest the reports delivered on these subjects by G.I. Marchuk, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Department; R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, and D.P. Galkin, director of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine. Today the conference will continue its work, having split into sections.

GEORGIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ON TOUGHER PENALTIES FOR CAR THEFT

LD041419 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 April 1979 publishes on page 8 a Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Intensifying Criminal Responsibility for the Theft of Motor Vehicles," amending Article 243 of the Georgian criminal code to increase maximum penalties for the "theft of motor vehicles for temporary use." It also publishes a 2,000-word GRUZINFORM correspondent interview with A. Shushanashvili, Georgian minister of justice, under the heading "To Intensify the Struggle Against Car Thieves." Shushanashvili states that the new decree has been adopted because "existing legislation is not in accordance with the growing public danger from this crime" and explains the various points in the new decree. Shushanashvili distinguishes between this crime and "crime against property," because in this case the criminal "is not motivated by the desire to acquire" the vehicle, but only to make use of it. Shushanashvili concludes by comparing the Georgian legislation with penalties for the same crime in other union republics and socialist countries, and states that "the new law and its correct application have great preventive significance."

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON KUNAYEV IN ALMA-ATA ON MAY DAY

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Party Leaders Attend May Day Parades in Various Republics," subtitled "Kunayev in Alma-Ata," published in the 2 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1.

The item should read:...[Summary] Alma-Ata--A May Day parade took place today. "From the platform the demonstrators were greeted by Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Abdukharimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Ashimov, chairman of the Republican Council of Ministers."

SLOW PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION 'ALARMING'

LD072330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Vigorous measures aimed at developing the science of construction are being adopted in our country. This commentary by Leonid Petrovich Kravchenko, editor in chief of STROITELNAYA GAZETA, is devoted to this topic:

The greater attention now being paid to the science of construction is, naturally, not a coincidence. Here is why: In the field of capital construction things are not going too well. The slow growth of labor productivity is particularly alarming. That is why it is extremely important to speed up the development of scientific-technological pregress in construction, to raise the efficiency of scientific research work, and to increase the rate at which scientific-technological developments are introduced into practice.

There is a good example here: The new methods for designing complicated spatial systems, as well as the fundamentally new types of construction which make it possible to substantially reduce the scale of buildings and other projects, to lower the labor-intensiveness of work and to reduce the use of metal in construction, have met with broad recognition both in our country and abroad. One can name a number of other valuable scientific-technological developments.

All the same, the present level of scientific research cannot, for the time being, satisfy the needs of the construction industry, which have grown. There exist substantial slips in the planning and organization of scientific research; coordination between scientific and research work is poor.

Thus we have the dissipation of resources, duplication and concern for insignificant, petty topics which have no bearing on questions of substance. The introduction into practice of finished scientific-technological projects is arranged unsatisfactorily in many institutes.

Some 70,000 specialists are now engaged in developing the science of this industry. It is extremely important to direct their efforts toward research on fundamental problems, on creating completely new machinery and technology. In this connection, particular attention should be paid to the comprehensive mechanization and automation of labor intensive processes. After all, a significant proportion of work is still being carried out in the industry by manual labor.

It appears that the time has come to systematize the obligatory utilization of new machinery in production, on projects, at construction sites and in enterprises of the construction industry. The question of creating a reliable production-experimental base of scientific subdivisions is also topical. It is necessary to raise the role of technical services of ministries and departments and to improve the training of scientific cadres.

A great responsibility is borne by Glavstroynauka and the scientific-technological council of the USSR Gosstroy, which have the task of directing all work on the development of the science of the industry.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 6-7 MAY

LD080400/LD080503 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 6 May reports that the first sowing teams have gone out into the fields of Kurganskaya Oblast. The late spring has created unprecedented difficulties for farmworkers. Machine operators are carrying out simultaneous sowing of early grain crops, annual grasses and moisture retention. Particular attention is being paid to effective use of machinery. Mobile repair units are in operation on some farms. This year, spring crops are to be sown on almost 2.5 million hectares. The radio adds that sowing of early grain crops has started in Semipalatinskaya Oblast.

At 0204 GMT the radio reports that Kuban farmers are making great efforts to catch up on sowing of corn, rice and other spring crops, delayed by bad weather. It adds that mass sowing of corn has started in Belgorodskaya Oblast, in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Around 250,000 hectares have been allocated to this crop, which is 1.5 times more than last year.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that 11 rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast are carrying out spring fieldwork. Early grain crops are being sown. It adds that the growers of the Tuva ASSR have started their sowing campaign. Furthermore, in Kurskaya Oblast two-thirds of the area assigned to sugar beet has already been sown.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that more than 6,000 harrowing machines are out today in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Hundreds of teams in the Trans-Volga area of the oblast are working on the Ipatovskiy method of preparing the soil and sowing. This year more than 100 million hectares will be sown with early crops in the country.

At 1130 GMT the radio adds that farms in Saratovskaya Oblast have begun sowing early grain crops and that 3.5 million hectares will be put under spring crops here this year.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that in Ivanovskaya Oblast, nearly 350 mechanized complexes are plowing, cultivating and sowing. It adds that the sowing of corn has ended in Maryyskaya Oblast. In the early sowing areas, between-row treatment of plants is in progress. Fertilizer is being applied. In Turkmenia as a whole, corn has been sown on three-quarters of the total area assigned to it. The target is at least 70 quintals per hectare.

At 1500 GMT the radio reports that in Muramanskaya Oblast spring fieldwork has begun in this northernmost oblast of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone.

At 1600 GMT reporting on field news of Orenburgskaya Oblast, the radio says that farms of the southern zone were the first in the oblast to complete sowing. It adds that in the Ryazan Non-Chernozem Zone early and grain crops occupy 300,000 hectares--a quarter of the entire arable area. Agricultural machine operators are trying to catch up with delays caused by weather conditions. A further 100,000 hectares are to be sown.

It says that following the completion of sowing of rice, mass filling of basins has begun in the Kuban. Irrigation workers are being aided by electronics. An automated control system, called Krayvodkhoz, has begun operating in the kray. Irrigation is controlled by electronics, remote control devices and automatic systems. Efficient programs for regulating the basins' water regime are worked out aided by computers.

At 1730 GMT the radio reports that spring fieldwork is beginning in Altay. The main concern of farmers at present is to retain moisture. They are simultaneously harrowing arid lands and applying fertilizers to winter crops and perennial grasses.

Altay farmers have pledged to sell almost 4 million tons of grain, mostly high-quality, to the state this year. Also, Altay farms have pledged to grow an average of 8 million tons of grain per year. They are making wide use of soil-protective cultivation methods which stop wind erosion. During the 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, which were dry and exceptionally unfavorable, Altay farms have sold approximately 6 million tons of grain to the state.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that in Ulyanovskaya Oblast sowing complexes have been formed on the Ipatovskiy method. This year 2.3 million tons of grain are to be produced. Also, in Tambovskaya Oblast sugar beet sowing has begun. Almost 135,000 hectares are allocated to the crop.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 7 May reports that with the creation of the South Yakutsk Territorial Production complex, there arises the problem of supplying agricultural products to the area. A correspondent interviews the scientific director of the program for economic development of the railway zone who says that among the eight territorial production complexes planned for the BAM zone, there are some which will concentrate on agricultural production. One such complex is to be found just south of the South Yakutsk complex, and this one will supply those north of it. The complex in question will occupy the area of the (?Zeya-Bureya) Plain, which has long been a wheat growing region in the Far East. Apart from this, scientists from the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Siberian V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences propose that a green bridge be set up, along which agricultural products can be supplied from the Central Asian republics.

The radio adds that 3 weeks remain before spring fieldwork starts in Kamchatka, but all sowing machinery is ready. Machine operators are helping with calibration of seeds now. This year, the overall sowing area will comprise almost 44,000 hectares. Fields are being extended at fishing kolkhozes and fish-processing enterprises. New poultry and pig farms are being built or renovated at all of these farms. In this year alone, around R3 million will be allocated for this purpose.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that fodder procurement has started in Kirgizia. In the south of the republic, alfalfa for production of vitaminized flour is being harvested, although most of the yield from the first cutting will be used for preparation of the valuable, highly calorific fodder-haylage. Perennial grasses occupy 350,000 hectares in the republic. Farms intend to obtain four to five harvests. It adds that in Kazakhstan, 45,000 hectares of arable lands have been allocated to vegetable plantations. A correspondent reports from the Lenininsky Sovkhoz in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, which is the republic's largest vegetable farm. He says that here, production line technology has been used for the first time in planting potatoes and tomatoes, which will help catch up on time lost through bad weather. The farm chairman says that 80-90 hectares are being sown daily, which is almost twice as much as last year.

The radio also reports that in Tomsk an exhibition of agricultural achievements by the republic during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan has opened. The average annual rates of increase in gross production have risen by 7 percent and labor productivity has increased by 14 percent. Near the oblast center, large complexes for production of pork, a broiler fowl factory, a large vegetable-growing combine and other enterprises are being built.

At 0400 GMT the radio reports that in the RSFSR, spring crops have been sown on more than 5 million hectares. The sowing front is moving up the Volga, taking in the central and Central-Chernozem rayons. In the Ukraine, corn has been sown on about 10 million hectares in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that farmers in Chimkentskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan today completed sowing cotton. Shoots are appearing and it is necessary to carry out cultivation and dressing with mineral fertilizers. The oblast's farmworkers intend to reap no less than 29 quintals per hectare of raw cotton.

In Chitinskaya Oblast fieldwork headquarters are receiving reports of completion of wheat sowing. In general, however, rates of work in the fields of the Trans-Baykal area are being retarded by frequent rains, snow and strong winds. Mass potato planting is going on in Kurskaya Oblast and 15 percent of all plots are occupied by this crop now. It is planned to complete planting by 15 May.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that sowing has started in Kurganskaya Oblast. Late spring has brought unprecedented difficulties for the farmers here. The machine operators are also sowing early cereals and annual grass crops and are retaining the spring moisture.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that sowing of sugar beet in Lipetskaya Oblast has been completed on half of the area to be sown. This year 400 teams of machine operators here are using new machinery and technology created by scientists from the All-Union Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture for the first time. The front-ranking method is making it possible to reduce the time taken up by sowing and to carry out all work without manual labor.

At 1000 GMT the radio reports that Uzbekistan's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing sowing of cotton. This valuable crop occupies an area of 1.8 million hectares here--this is around 99 percent of the plan. At present, teams of machine operators are sowing on the last thousands of hectares in the northernmost cotton cultivation zone: the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and in the Khorezm Oasis. Cotton growers have begun tending the plants and dressing them with mineral fertilizers in the areas sown earlier.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that mass sowing of early grain crops is underway in the central districts of the European part of the RSFSR. In Kirgizia the thinning of sugar beet has started. The sowing of cotton continues in the south under difficult weather conditions with frequent downpours of rain.

At 1200 GMT the radio adds that the sowing of cereals is drawing to a close in Belorussia. They have been sown on 1.7 million hectares, which is 90 percent of the plan. The sowing of flax is proceeding more quickly than last year. The republic provides a quarter of the country's production of this crop, and this share will be increased this year.

Also, the sowing of cereals has been completed in Armenia, almost 20 days earlier than usual. The radio says that the mechanized complexes of the Primorskiy Kray farms began today the mass sowing of rice. The region's farmers are making wide use of the progressive method of deep-planting the seeds. Experience has shown that this promotes the growth of thicker shoots. They are resistant to laying, which is very important in the monsoon climate of the Primorskiy Kray.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports that in Yaroslavskaya Oblast mass sowing of grain crops began here today. Minerals are being introduced into the soil at the same time. The Ipatovskiy method is being widely used. Almost twice as many teams of machine operators are out in the fields. It adds that in Primorskiy Kray farmers have pledged to sell no less than 85,000 tons of grain to the state this year.

At 1530 GMT the radio adds that spring crop sowing has begun in Altayskiy Kray where 4,611,000 hectares will be sown to grain crops this year.

More than 1,500 mechanized complexes are taking part in the sowing campaign.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that potatoes are being set. They are to occupy 500,000 hectares in Belorussia.

At 1750 GMT the radio adds that sowing of spring grain crops is coming to an end in Belorussia. The crop covers 1.6 million hectares which is 90 percent of the plan. Sowing of flax is going more quickly than last year.

At 2200 GMT the radio reports that sugar beet sowing is coming to an end in the USSR. According to Aleksey Filippovich Khomenko, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Sugar Beets and Tobacco at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, there were unfavorable conditions for the country's sugar beet growers this year. He says that the spring was about 2 weeks late in the main sugar beet-sowing areas, but conditions are now good and sowing has already been completed in many sugar beet-sowing republics. In the Central-Chernozem Zone sugar beet sowing has been delayed because of the weather, but now virtually all farms have begun sowing here, he says, adding that at present 300 to 350-man hours are needed on average to sow one hectare of land in the country as a whole. Using industrial technology methods run-of-the-mill farms have been cutting this down to 90 to 100-man hours per hectare.

PACE OF AGRICULTURAL SPRING FIELDWORK INCREASES CONSIDERABLY

LD051212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 May 79 LD

["Rural News" program presented by Semen Astrokhov]

[Excerpt] [Astakhov] For a change, last week turned out to be favorable for spring fieldwork. The sowing borders have moved northward right up to Pskov and Novgorod. Going on from here the sowing front passes through Moscow, Tambov and Volgograd. Considerably more was sown last week than in the week before. In the RSFSR, for instance, three times as much was done. Sowing proceeded at a particularly fast pace in Volgogradskaya, Kurskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts. Sowing is proceeding rapidly in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Orenburgskaya Oblast. Spring crops have been sown over more than one-fifth of the fields. The sowing of wheat, barley, oats and also industrial crops, vegetables and potatoes is also proceeding. Spring work on corn plantations was started throughout the southern part of the country. I would like to remark that corn is being grown using the industrial method on great tracts for the first time this year; that is, not only without resorting to manual labor but row spacing of what has been sown has also been accelerated. This has become possible thanks to the application of highly effective herbicides. So far, this is being done in Moldavia and in several oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Georgia.

MOSCOW REPORTS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS IN RSFSR

LD071051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Decisive days in the sowing of spring crops have arrived in the country. According to a report of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, over 5 million hectares have been planted to spring crops in the republic. Farms of the central and Central-Chernozem Zones [as heard] have joined the sowing work. The front line of fieldwork is moving up the Volga. Farmers of Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts have taken their units out into the fields. In the Ukraine, one of the country's biggest granaries, spring crops have been sown on about 10 million hectares.

ANTHOLOGY OF USTINOV WORKS ON DEFENSE, MILITARY HAILED

LD041409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed book review: "In the Interests of the Homeland's Security"]

[Text] The party's diverse activity in guiding the building of the new society and in strengthening our country's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might constitutes the basic content of a book by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, issued by the Political Literature Publishing House (Footnote) (D.F. Ustinov, Selected Speeches and Articles [Izbrannyye Rechi 'Stat'] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1979).

The book contains D.F. Ustinov's works covering the period of his activity in leading party, state and military posts from 1942 through February 1979. They show graphically the great vital force of the socialist social and state structure, the greatness of the land of the soviets--marching confidently in the vanguard of mankind's progress-communist ideology, the patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people rallied around the party of Lenin, and their labor and military achievements for the homeland and in the name of communism.

I.

The Soviet people--a toiling, creating and fighting nation--are the book's main heroes. They appear in the book as those who, in the Great Patriotic War, forged the weapon of victory and defended their beloved Soviet power in battle against the hated enemy; reconstructed the cities, plants and factories destroyed by the war; and today with their selfless labor are creating the material and technical base of communism and in the USSR Armed Forces' combat formation are vigilantly standing guard over the revolutionary gains of socialism and world peace.

The book's author knows these people well. Working alongside them in the Great Patriotic War in the crucial post of USSR people's commissar for armaments, he devoted all his efforts to supplying weapons to the front. Alongside them in the postwar years as USSR minister of the defense industry, and as deputy and then first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, he did everything necessary to further consolidate the homeland's economic and defense might and to provide the armed forces with modern combat equipment.

Through extensive and living material the author shows that the Soviet people's victories and remarkable achievements of worldwide-historic significance are inseparable from the Communist Party's Leninist policy and its all-embracing, purposeful, directing and organizing activity. Closely linked with the masses and expressing their interests profoundly and consistently, the CPSU honorably fulfills its role as the political leader and organizer of the masses. As the ruling party, with Leninist wisdom and perspicacity it paves the way for the development of Soviet society and with Leninist skill it brings into play the incalculable potential of mature, developed socialism. All the Soviet people, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov notes, are living and working nowadays under the inspiring influence of the ideas and decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The implementation of the impressive socioeconomic program outlined by the congress is elevating even higher our homeland's might and prestige.

The CPSU sees concern for the people's well-being and happiness as the supreme purpose of its entire activity. Hence the aim of the party's economic policy and of its strategic line in developing social production--namely, the all-round improvement of working people's material and cultural living standards. The anthology of speeches and articles shows graphically the steady improvement of people's prosperity in our country, the development of science and culture, and the all-round burgeoning of personal qualities in the Soviet person--the sole master of this great power.

Our party shows constant concern for strengthening peace and international security. It considers one of its most important tasks to be insuring favorable foreign policy conditions for communist building. Nowadays the CPSU and the Soviet state, the book notes, are concentrating their efforts on finally removing the threat of nuclear war, once and for all to insure that the positive changes in international relations become permanent, to deepen and consolidate detente and to make the process of its development irreversible.

On the basis of a profound study of particular features and trends in the international situation, the book shows that the successes of detente, which has removed the immediate threat of a nuclear conflict, have not yet become solid enough to guarantee peace from possible provocations by the most aggressive, reactionary imperialist circles, with whom the current Chinese leadership is working hand in glove.

The enemies of detente and peace have particularly stepped up their efforts recently. They are attempting to revive an atmosphere of distrust and brinkmanship in interstate relations; they are striving to expand aggressive military-political blocs and to create new ones; they are maintaining hotbeds of tension; they are provoking military conflicts; and they are spurring on the arms race.

In these conditions, Comrade D.F. Ustinov emphasizes, our party regards it as its sacred duty to continue tirelessly and firmly to pursue its consistently peace-loving and internationalist socialist policy in the international arena and to take care to strengthen the country's defense capability.

II.

The party's activity in strengthening the country's defense, in guiding military building and the development and improvement of the Soviet state's military organization, and in improving the combat strength of the army and navy is the object of particular attention in the book. In organizing and directing military building, the author stresses, the party has always proceeded and proceeds now on the basis that this is an integral part of statewide building.

The anthology's materials comprehensively illuminate the party's work in creating a new, socialist type of army, in directing its combat operations on the front of the Civil War and improving the combat strength of the country's armed forces in the twenties and thirties. The necessity of fruitfulness of this tremendous work were confirmed by the Great Patriotic War. The book shows graphically the greatness of the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the last war and provides a profound analysis of the sources and worldwide-historic significance of that victory. It showed socialism's undisputed supremacy over capitalism. Socialism in the shape of the Soviet multinational state honorably passed all the tests and proved its supremacy over the enemy in all spheres--military, political, economic, social and ideological. [paragraph continues]

"Won under the leadership of the Communist Party," Comrade D.F. Ustinov notes, "our victory confirmed with impressive force that the leadership of the CPSU is the decisive source of the might of the Soviet socialist state and its armed forces."

In formulating and implementing its scientifically substantiated defense policy, the party follows undeviatingly V.I.Lenin's teachings on the defense of the socialist fatherland. "Any revolution," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is only worthwhile when it knows how to defend itself...." The basic ideas of Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland are profoundly expressed and creatively developed in the CPSU program, the decisions of party congresses, CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and the Soviet Constitution. The book notes the tremendous contribution of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, to the theoretical elaboration and practical solution of problems of strengthening the country's defense and of improving the combat strength of the armed forces, and to improving the military organization of the community of socialist states.

With love and respect the book's author speaks of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his outstanding services to the party, the people and the armed forces. The anthology devotes many warm, sincere words to L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "The Virgin Lands," for which Leonid Ilich was awarded the Lenin Prize.

The book's speeches and articles show that the CPSU's military policy is based on strict consideration for the dialectical unity of economic, scientific-technical, moral-political and military potentials as the main components of the state's defense strength. This unity, the author stresses, has become even closer and more multifaceted under present-day conditions. By organically combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of developed socialism, the party has devised an economic strategy and program of social transformations in the interests of building communism. Their implementation reliably insures the strengthening of the country's defense capability and the all-round improvement of the USSR Armed Forces.

The book resolutely and firmly rebuffs international reaction's attempts to misrepresent CPSU policy in military building, to distort the nature of the purely defensive measures of the Soviet state, and to use the lie of the so-called "Soviet military threat" to justify the arms race. "The Soviet people have never indulged in saber-rattling and do not intend to do so," Comrade D.F. Ustinov states. "This is alien to our policy and contradicts our beliefs and principles. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are struggling tirelessly for peace based on the solid foundation of international security and cooperation.

"At the same time let nobody interpret our love of peace as weakness and let nobody attempt to intimidate us with new kinds of lethal weapons, such as cruise missiles, neutron bombs or anything else of that kind. It seems superfluous to recall that to intimidate us is a senseless and hopeless act."

The unity of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy and its readiness to duly rebuff an aggressor is the fundamental basis of Soviet military doctrine. It, Comrade D.F. Ustinov writes, is an efficient system of principle and scientifically substantiated views on the nature, character and methods of waging a war which might be forced upon the Soviet Union and also on military building and training the armed forces and the country to repel an aggressor.

The humane and profoundly just aims of peace-loving Soviet foreign policy are organically combined in our doctrine with tireless concern for insuring the country's security and defense capability and for the reliable defense of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of fraternal socialist countries.

Speaking of measures by the CPSU and the Soviet state in military building, the author notes that our country maintains the defense potential necessary for a reliable defense of the peaceful life of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community countries. The USSR uses only as much funds as necessary for military purposes to provide the army and navy with all kinds of modern arms and combat equipment, with the might of which the imperialists would have no choice but to reckon.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the main instrument of the homeland's defense and the bulwark of its security. Today, thanks to the daily concern of the party and the people, they possess sufficient combat strength and are fully equipped with everything necessary for life, training and worthy fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty of insuring the reliable security of the USSR and its allies.

III.

One of the main themes in the anthology is the Soviet Armed Forces' lofty mission, their distinctive and particular features, and ways of insuring their all-round development and improvement. These questions are profoundly and comprehensively examined in the report entitled "60 Years Guarding the Gains of Great October," in the articles entitled "The Leading Rule of The CPSU in Building the Soviet Armed Forces," "The Great Victory" and in other articles.

The Soviet Armed Forces, the book says, are at the forefront of the defense of the socialist fatherland. Their historical purpose since the first days of their existence, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, has been to defend the gains of the revolution and people's power. This purpose is enshrined in the USSR Constitution.

The Soviet Armed Forces carry out their lofty and noble mission shoulder to shoulder with fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. This defensive alliance, organized as a forced measure in response to the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc, is based on the principles of its members' equality, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty. The Warsaw Pact reliably serves the interests of peace and socialism.

The book provides a detailed and full description of the USSR Armed Forces as the military organization of the socialist state of all the people. Their entire complexion reflects the profoundly humanistic nature of the society of developed socialism, under the conditions of which such inherent features as socialist-type armies have gained further development and become enriched with new substance.

Our armed forces are a powerful instrument for defending the interests of the entire multinational Soviet people and they are their beloved creation. They are a harmonious combat family, in which soldiers are educated in a spirit of fraternity, solidarity, respect and mutual assistance. "Just as a mighty tree pushes its roots deeply into the soil which nourishes it," the author emphasizes, "the Soviet Armed Forces draw their strength from the people."

The book devotes great attention to describing the USSR Armed Forces as the embodiment of socialist internationalism, the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and as a bulwark of world peace, and to their role in educating Soviet youth.

For the purpose of developing the armed forces the party makes efficient use of the advantages of the socialist system and the potential of the economy of developed socialism. The anthology's materials show the fundamental transformations which have been made in the technical equipment of the army and the navy and the improvement in their mobility and strike power and fire power. While improving the armed forces on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements, the CPSU is at the same time tirelessly concerned for training military cadres and improving the standards of personnel training and education.

"Strengthening the country's defense capability and improving the combat strength of the armed forces," the author wrotes, "are inseparably linked with the fundamental sociopolitical transformations being implemented in the USSR. The steady improvement of socialist social relations and our spiritual and cultural achievements under conditions of mature socialism have helped consolidate the armed forces' social base and are contributing to the further improvement of their combat readiness."

Referring to the process taking place in improving the social composition of the armed forces and in raising the general education, vocational and cultural standards of the officer corps and of all soldiers, the author notes that this process is having a beneficial effect on military building. It is helping the efficient utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in improving the army and navy and in the personnel's mastering of modern combat equipment and weapons.

The efforts of the party and the people in military building, the increasing technical equippedness of the army and the navy, combat skill, the servicemen's awareness and discipline and the officers' skill in leading troops, the author stresses, are all concentrated in the armed forces' combat readiness.

The book devotes special attention to topical problems of insuring a constantly high level of combat readiness. Such combat readiness, the author notes, is achieved by persistent military labor and largely depends on the efforts of every soldier and the standard of ground, air and sea training by army and naval forces. The ideological and political tempering of personnel and their ability to endure great moral, psychological and physical stress are important components of combat readiness. Soldiers' profound knowledge and skilled handling of weapons and combat equipment are among the crucial factors determining the standard of combat readiness.

Under modern conditions, the author points out, the state of combat readiness is becoming increasingly dependent on the standard of leadership of army and naval forces. The development of military science and the creative application of its conclusions play a paramount role in the steady strengthening of combat readiness.

Examining ways, means and methods of insuring constant combat readiness, the author concentrates attention on improving the work style of political officer cadres and engineering and technical cadres. This style, he says, must be characterized by high party-mindedness, a profound knowledge of one's work, discipline, initiative and a creative approach to the fulfillment of obligations.

The book notes the interrelation between resolving to a high standard the tasks facing personnel and satisfying people's material and everyday requirements. Social competition is regarded as a powerful lever for improving the efficiency and quality of combat and political training.

Party-political work plays a tremendous role in maintaining a constantly high level of combat readiness. Its main task, the author notes, is to educate soldiers in the spirit of selfless service to the motherland, conscientious fulfillment of official duties, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Raising the standard of party leadership in the army and the navy is the main way to improve its efficiency. These provisions are revealed in a statement by Comrade D.F. Ustinov at a scientific and practical conference of leading personnel in army and naval political organs which is reproduced in the book.

Maintaining the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness at a high level accords with the interests not only of our state but also of the entire socialist community and objectively helps strengthen world peace. Noting this point, the author stresses that the Soviet Army and Navy have always been and remain a true bulwark of the party and state in the struggle for peace and peoples' security. They are doing everything to insure that no provocations by aggressive imperialism forces can hinder our society's historical movement toward communism.

Imbued with a high level of enthusiastic, civic socialist patriotism and internationalism, this book by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, will undoubtedly evoke extensive interest among readers. It will serve as a weighty contribution to the elaboration of topical problems of war and peace and the defense of the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism.